Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c., At Auction. On TUESDAY, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

AUCTION NOTICES.—[illegible] sale of MERCHANDISE, During the Fair Week in Chicago. By GILBERT & SAMPSON. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, [illegible] COUNTRY MERCHANTS [illegible] GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION, On Saturday, Aug. 23d at 9½ o'clock, At our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., [illegible] See advertisement in Wholesale column.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A highly improved Farm [illegible] A. J. GALLOWAY, 19 Lake street.

FOR SALE—1 well trained Saddle HORSE suitable for an Officer; [illegible] DR. BRAINARD, No. 4 South Clark street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The Tools and Fixtures of a Soap and Candle Factory. Apply to J. COHEN, No. 10 Dearborn street, (up stairs.) P. O. Box 3454, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—I will sell my house, 206 Wabash Avenue, With or without Furniture, very low for cash, or good paper drawing interest. C. H. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE—A first class residence [illegible] JOHN BORDEN, No. 43 Clark street, up stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The house No. 275 Erie street, [illegible] J. V. CLARKE, [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE nearly new; [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale [illegible] No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., [illegible] TURNER & MITCHELL, [illegible] Kinzie street, Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE.—A first class well improved prairie farm [illegible] No. 182 South Clark street, Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, [illegible] GEORGE F. FOSTER.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 66. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—[illegible]

TO RENT—The Steam Factory [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. [illegible] 133 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. [illegible] 95 Clark street.

Lost.

LOST—Strayed, on the night of [illegible]

LOST—Lost between Ontario St. [illegible] Postmaster's window.

LOST—On Thursday, August 14, [illegible]

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen [illegible] JAMES FARR, Jr.

BROKE LOOSE—A sorrel Horse, [illegible] Cor. Michigan av. and Twelfth st.

FOUND—A Pointer Slut, which [illegible]

RHUBARB WINE OR AMBER [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1862. NUMBER 0.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1862.

GEN. TURCHIN.

The following private dispatch was received from Washington yesterday in reply to a direct interrogatory concerning Gen. Turchin's status in the army:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

"Gen. Turchin is a veritable Brigadier-General, notwithstanding the Court Martial.

(Signed) "P. H. WATSON, "Ass't Sec'y of War."

THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan has undoubtedly joined Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock, thus bringing together two armies which ought never to have been separated. The Philadelphia Press has intelligence of some fighting along the line of the Rappahannock, on the south side of which the enemy are in large force. The rebels have been repulsed and prevented from crossing. If this intelligence is to be relied upon—if the armies of Pope, Burnside and McClellan have formed a junction—the great danger is passed, and, if we know how to use our advantages, the victory henceforth is ours, and Richmond must fall.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

We apprehend that when all the facts are known it will be found that a much less number than 500 whites have been massacred by the Indians in Minnesota. It is clear, nevertheless, that deeds have been perpetrated there which rival in horror the memories of Wyoming. Let these savages now be exterminated. Our latest dispatches indicate that Col. Sibley, with his regiment, will reach the scene of carnage at noon to-day. We trust he will make the butchery complete, and that he will not leave enough of the screeching devils alive to propagate a new generation.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Horace Greeley wrote a long letter, which was published in the N. Y. Tribune of the 20th, addressed to the President of the United States. The letter was mainly an appeal to the President to execute that portion of the confiscation act relating to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. The following paragraph gives a clear idea of its scope and meaning:

"We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new Confiscation Act. Those provisions were designed to fight slavery with liberty. They prescribe that men loyal to the Union, and willing to shed their blood in her behalf, shall no longer be held, with the nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been plotting and for sixteen months have been fighting to divide and destroy our country. Why these traitors should be treated with tenderness by you, to the prejudice of the dearest rights of loyal men, we cannot conceive."

The President has written and published a reply to this letter, which is not entirely clear as to the point raised by Mr. Greeley. The President says substantially that he shall emancipate or not emancipate according as he shall deem the one or the other policy more likely to save the Union. But the law declares that the slaves of all persons committing rebellious acts shall be free whenever inclosed in our military lines. Their title to freedom depends upon no act of the President, but solely on the acts of their masters. It is easy to suppose that it is in the line of the President's duty to assist in carrying out the intent of the law, although there is no positive requirement that he should do so. It is required of him to seize the property of rebels, real and personal, within sixty days after issuing his proclamation, (which has already been published,) but those sections relating to the slaves of rebels are left to their own execution. The slaves of rebels are already free *de jure*. So far as legal rights go the President can neither emancipate nor enslave them. He cannot alter their position before the law a hair's breadth. The freedom *de facto* is another consideration, and it is probably this which the President refers to, though we think he should have specified it. The slave may be entitled to freedom and yet never get it. Without executive action he may remain all his life in the anomalous condition of a free chattel.

☞ Our dispatches give additional particulars of the disgraceful and cowardly surrender of Colonel Mason and the 71st Ohio regiment to a few guerillas, at Clarksville. From all the accounts, we are inclined to the belief that treachery had as much to do with the surrender as cowardice.

The way to put a stop to these proceedings would be to arraign this base poltroon before a drum-head court martial, and sentence him to be shot. The moral effect would be good. The only objection that could reasonably be offered, would be that it would be unfair to Mason to shoot him, unless Col. Lester, who surrendered the 3d Minnesota to the guerillas, at Murfreesboro, Ky., and Col. Buell, who surrendered his force at Independence, Mo., to the guerillas, were treated in the same way. Very well, let them receive the same reward of merit. This business of surrendering whole regiments without firing a shot, to roving bands of secesh, must be stopped.

Better Late than Never.

We are glad to learn that the Memphis correspondent of the semi-secesh journal, the Chicago Times, has at last been arrested and sent to the Alton Penitentiary. He has started more false reports in the interest of the confederacy, than any other ten men in the country, and he ought long ago to have been disabled from further mischief. Tenderness with such traitors in disguise is a very great act of weakness.—*N. Y. World.*

There is a report that the chief of that secession print has applied to Gov. Yates to help get his associate out of the penitentiary. If the Governor proposes to interfere in the premises he would be more beneficially engaged in sending the principal to join company with the subordinate at Alton.

☞ A letter from a soldier in McClellan's army to the TRIBUNE says: On the way from Harrison's Landing to Williamsburg we passed the plantation of Ex-President Tyler who died at Richmond some time since. His widow, who is a bitter secesh, still resides on the plantation. Fifteen of her male slaves with their wives and picaninnies knocked off work and joined the army in its retreat. I suppose she will say "the Yankees stole her niggers." But we neither persuaded nor excluded them. They came of their own accord to escape from the house of bondage.

☞ A comet, said to be the one which attracted so much attention in 1860, is now approaching the earth at the rate of 2,000,000 miles a day, and will soon become a prominent object in the heavens. In a pleasant evening the comet can be faintly discovered by [illegible]

[illegible] in the Sandy Valley—5,000 [illegible] Humphrey Marshall.

[From the Catlettsburgh (Ky.) Advocate, 21st.]

[illegible] Quartermaster [illegible] 3,000 rebels [illegible]

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK IN MINNESOTA.

Horrible Massacre of Settlers on the Frontier.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

Fort Ridgely Besieged.

Col Sibley's Regiment Expected to Arrive There To-Day.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 23—9 p. m.—Antoine Frenier, the disguised scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgely, and brought back the following to Gov. Ramsay:

FORT RIDGELY, Aug. 21—2½ p. m.—We can hold this position but little longer unless reinforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and unless assistance is rendered we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of none coming.

T. G. Shehan, company C, 5th regiment Minnesota volunteers, is commanding the post.

Gov. Sibley cannot reach there with his 1,200 troops till to-morrow, when a day of reckoning for the Indians will be at hand.

ST. PAUL, August 23.—Parties from the Minnesota river reached here last night. They state that the scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500. The opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered along the road and trails. It is believed that all the missionaries are killed.

The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities. Mr. Fletcher, an interpreter, who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone, trusting to his knowledge of the Indians, and by a disguise, escape detection. He dressed in painted savage style. He arrived at the upper agency in the night time. The place was literally the habitation of death. He visited all the houses, and saw the former occupants lying dead, some on door steps, some inside, others scattered in yards. He went to the house of Hon. J. R. Brown—recognized every member of his family, eighteen in all, murdered.

He visited Bevar Creek, found fifty families killed. He went to every house and recognized the bodies of nearly all former inhabitants. Among those recognized at Agency were N. Givens and family, Mr Galbraith and children, Dr. Wakefield and family, John and Edward Magner, and two missionaries, Rev. Dr. Williamson and Rev. Mr. Riggs.

Ex-Governor Sibley, now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgely, reports the Sioux bands united in carrying out a concerted and desperate scheme, and says he will only be too happy to find the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other Indians not united with them.

Mr. Frenier, the disguised interpreter, writing to Governor Ramsey, from Henderson, 21st, says he left Fort Ridgeley at 5 o'clock in the forenoon. There were then 2,000 Indians around Fort Ridgeley, and the wooden buildings were burning. He thinks other tribes are joining the Sioux, and present a formidable array.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st, says the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense. Another such a scene of woe can hardly be found in the south, as in McLeod, Meeker and the northern part of Sibley and other counties.

In St. Paul and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered up. All sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for the immediate and summary punishment of these audacious and rascally Indians.

A private letter received by E. DeWitt Robinson, general ticket agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, dated "St. Paul, August 20th," says:

"There is great excitement here just now. The Indians are burning and murdering everything up the upper Minnesota river. This afternoon, as I now write, over thirty poor women and children are landing on the levee from Mankato, New Ulm and other towns. The Sioux at Yellow Medicine murdered thirty-eight soldiers of the 5th Minnesota Regiment, left there to guard the Yellow Medicine Agency.

"A courier has just come to the governor, asking for more men to be sent against the Indians. It seems to be the general opinion of the best informed of our citizens that it must have originated with the cursed secesh of Missouri. Five companies of the 6th regiment have left for the seat of war, but what can infantry do against mounted Indians? Mr. Galbraith, one of the Indian agents, says there are now under arms over 10,000 Sioux, besides other tribes from the Northern Missouri. God only knows where this thing will end."

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 20.]

The city was considerably excited yesterday and last evening by reports of murders committed by the Indians in Meeker county, and at the agency on the Mississippi river. We have diligently traced these reports, and give the following as the substance of everything that has come in a reliable form up to a late hour:

MURDERS IN MEEKER COUNTY.

The first news of the Indian Raid was brought to the governor by Mr. George C. Whitcomb, who resides at Greenleaf, Meeker county, about thirty-five miles from Hutchinson. Mr. Whitcomb is the county treasurer, and well known as a gentleman of truth.

He states that about one o'clock on Sunday last, seven or eight Indians came to the house of Mr. Robinson Jones, in the town of Acton, thirty miles northwest of Forest City. Mr. Jones soon discovered that their disposition was anything but friendly, and fearing, for the safety of his family, he locked the doors of his house, and with his wife went to the house of Mr. Howard Baker, about a mile distant, and was followed by the Indians.

The Sioux, on arriving at the door of Mr. Baker's house, proposed to the inmates to go out a short distance and shoot at a mark. An assent was given to the proposition, and the Indians led the way. When they were a short distance from the house, a signal was given, and the Indians turned and fired upon Mr. Robinson Jones, who was just outside of the door. Howard Baker, Mrs. Jones, and a Mr. Webster, who were inside the door fell mortally wounded. The Indian who fired at Mr. Jones missed, and fired again, the second shot taking effect. Mr. Baker told his wife, who was unhurt, to go down cellar with her child. She started to go, but when at the head of the stairs she fell down, and was insensible for some time. When she revived the Indians were gone. She got a pillow and put under her husband's head, who was still alive. He directed her to leave him and go to neighbor's about a mile distant, and give the alarm, which she did.

The people turned out and went to Baker's house and found four person's dead—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Howard Baker and Mr. Webster. The child of Mrs. Baker was found in the house unhurt. It was an infant, only two years old.

When Mr. Jones locked up his house to go to Mr. Baker's he left a young girl, an adopted child, and the neighbors found on going to Jone's house, that the Indians had returned and murdered her.

Mr. Whitcomb, who gives us these particulars, was engaged raising a company for one of our new regiments, and was at Forest City. He sent men out to the scene of murders, who returned and verified the statements we have given. The settlers were rushing to Forest City in great numbers, but nobody had seen any other bands of Indians than those who committed the murders, and it is not known that any others were in the neighborhood.

MURDERS AT THE AGENCY—A COMPANY FROM FORT RIDGELY BADLY CUT UP.

Gov. Ramsey received yesterday afternoon the following dispatches from Lieutenants Gere and Culver, of the 5th regiment, stationed at Fort Ridgeley:

HEADQUARTERS FORT RILEY, August 18—8 p. m.

Commanding Officers at Fort Snelling:

Captain Marsh left this post at 10½ this morning to prevent Indian depredations at the lower agency. Some of the men have returned. I learn from them that Capt. Marsh is killed, and only thirteen of his company are remaining.

The Indians are killing the settlers and plundering the country. Send reinforcements without delay. Respectfully,

THOMAS P. GERE,
2d Lieut. Co. B, 5th Reg't Minn. Vols.

P. S.—Please hand this to Governor Ramsey.

ST. PETER, August 19—4 p. m.

GOVERNOR: A second dispatch has arrived from the fort. Captain Marsh, on hearing of the fight at Red Wood, went with fifty of our company. Only thirteen came back. The captain was wounded and drowned.

The messenger is at the door, and I close. I leave in half an hour for the fort with fifty armed men.

N. K. CULVER,
1st Lieut. 5th Minn. Vols.

P. S.—500 men are needed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Friday morning, Major Galbraith left the Agency, with W. H. Shelly, Esq., and about fifty men, volunteers, for Fort Snelling, to be mustered into the service of the United States. On Monday afternoon they arrived at St. Peter, and were overtaken by Mr. Dickinson, a messenger from Red Wood, who informed Major Galbraith that the Indians had commenced an attack on the people of Red Wood on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, and that when he left six men had been shot. Their names were James W. Linde, formerly State Senator; John Lamb, teamster; —— Wagoner, the farmer; and three Germans whose names were not given. Mr. Dickinson brought one of the wounded Germans to Fort Ridgely, twelve miles distant, and Dr. Muller pronounced him mortally wounded. When Mr. Dickinson got across the river from Red Wood, he saw the Indians firing into the trader's stores, and other buildings. About forty men fired into Merrick's store at once.

Mr Dickinson estimated the number of Indians engaged in the firing at about 150.

Major Galbraith, when he learned what had taken place, turned back from St. Peter, and with his men started for Redwood, and Mr. Shelly came down with the dispatches of Lieuts. Culver and Gere. When Major Galbraith left the Agency, everything was quiet. The Indians had received their annuity goods, and had all disappeared, apparently satisfied with the promise of the major to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay off their annuities. It is thought that the Indians were induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri, and secession traders from that State. Mrs. Galbraith and children, as well as the families of the employers, are at the Yellow Medicine Agency.

Captain Nelson Roberts, who returned last evening from New Ulm, reports that the people were packing up in that town and all along the frontier, and leaving for St. Peter. Captain Marsh's company were fired upon at the ferry, opposite Red Wood, and it was reported by those who escaped that thirty-seven were killed and wounded. Captain Marsh was reported killed, but these reports had not been confirmed. Capt. N. Roberts started for New Ulm, with teams for Red Wood, and a short distance out met his brother Louis, coming down from the agency. The teamsters say they saw one man shot down in a field and another in the road, between Red Wood and New Ulm. Great fears are felt for the upper and lower agency. George Gleason and Dr. Humphrey were at Red Wood when Mr. Roberts left. The messengers, with money to pay off the Indians, were at Fort Ridgely.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

As soon as the news of the Indian troubles reached the city, Gov. Ramsey went to Fort Snelling, and orders were given for four companies to be ready to start at once for the scene of the disturbances. The command of the expedition was given to ex-Gov. Sibley. The whole matter was confided to his discretion, and, from his knowledge of the country and of Indian character, there can be little doubt of his success in preventing further outrages. We doubt, however, whether he will be able to find a single Indian when he arrives at the reservation. If he had one or two companies of cavalry they might possibly be overtaken. The miscreants deserve such a measure of vengeance as they have never yet received, and we hope it will be administered in the style of Gen. Harney if they are ever caught.

TROOPS SENT TO SUPPRESS THE DIFFICULTIES

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., August 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19.—In view of the reported Indian difficulties in the counties of Meeker, Brown and Renville, calling for the immediate interference of the government, Colonel Henry H. Sibley is hereby directed to take charge of a military expedition for their prompt suppression, and to restore the peace and quiet of these settlements.

1. Colonel Smith, commanding the place of general rendezvous at Fort Snelling, will forthwith detail four companies of his command, to be placed under charge of Colonel Sibley.
2. Colonel Sibley will proceed without delay with said four companies to our frontier, and will collect in addition on the way such forces of mounted infantry as he may deem advisable.
3. Colonel Sibley is hereby authorized to provide all necessary subsistence and transportation for the troops under his command.
4. Captain Webb will act as adjutant to Colonel Sibley.
5. Mr. Mills is hereby appointed quartermaster for this expedition.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

OSCAR MALMBROS, Adjutant General.

Correspondence Between President Lincoln and Horace Greeley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR:—I have just read yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the sooner the Union will be the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear I forbear because I don't believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

From Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Gen. Wright left for Louisville, temporarily, this evening. He will return on Sunday morning and assume command of the new department of the Ohio, which embraces Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee River. Cumberland Gap, and all troops in that vicinity, are not included. Cincinnati will be the headquarters.

The staff of Gen. Wright is composed as follows: Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Major N. H. McLean; Assistant do., Capt. C. W. Foster; Quartermaster, Capt. H. P. Goodrich; Surgeon, Major F. M. Heisten; Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. M. Rice, Lieut. T. L. Hayden and H. W. Hubbell, Jr. Other appointments are deferred. Gen. Wright will appoint none above the rank of major, and only a sufficient number to transact business.

He discredits an immediate invasion of Kentucky by large bodies of rebel troops, but apprehends that Stonewall Jackson is marching on East Tennessee, where the confederates are massing a large army.

Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, is entirely secure, and has been reinforced.

The excitement in Kentucky is subsiding.

Col. Metcalf and his command of 2,000 men are reported by Prof. Drury, of the 18th Kentucky regiment, to be surrounded by guerillas, twenty miles from Richmond, Ky., on the London road. Fears are entertained of their capture.

Troops continue to pour over the border. Indiana has sent 14,500, Ohio 5,500, and Kentucky 4,700.

Recruiting is brisk to-day. The regiments are nearly all full.

Humphrey Marshall is retreating up the Big Sandy.

Gen. Cox's position above Gauley is regarded as hazardous.

Arrests for discouraging enlistments are numerous.

Two hundred deserters from different regiments were sent forward under guard to-day.

Archbishop Purcell arrived from Rome this evening, and in a speech at the Cathedral, called on Catholics to enlist promptly to put down the rebellion and close the war. His reception was an immense one.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., August 21.—All that is known here of the capture of Clarksville, is, that Col. Mason surrendered his whole command to a guerilla force under A. R. Johnson, Woodward and Garth. The most reliable reports represent Mason's force at 200, and that of the rebels at from 400 to 600. Not a gun was fired. Mason and his men were paroled and went down the river.

LATER.—Further information from Clarksville shows the surrender the most disgraceful and cowardly of the war. The paroled prisoners were allowed to carry off their horses and side-arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry. Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—Yesterday noon Capt. Atkinson of the 50th Indiana, with twenty men, in a stockade at Edgeville Junction, was attacked by 1,000 guerillas. He repulsed them three times, killing Morgan's adjutant and seven privates, and wounding eighteen others, and finally, after three hours' fighting, drove them off.

Col. Mason of the 71st Ohio (the same regiment denounced by Gen. Sherman for cowardice at the battle of Shiloh) with 200 men and two cannon, in strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered without resistance to the same number of guerillas. The guerillas were aided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance. A large amount of United States property was seized.

One hundred soldiers were captured by guerillas at Manskow Creek, near Edgefield, and the bridge burned.

Gen. Nelson left Nashville for Louisville this morning.

Lieut. Col. Heffren of Indiana, has been arrested for violating orders.

Directions with Regard to Exemptions.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—By orders received from the war department, Surgeon General Smith is directed to instruct surgeons to examine persons claiming exemptions with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and that only. Under this order those claiming exemptions on account of various disorders will stand but a poor chance. Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duties without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavits of disease by persons afflicted, will be regarded by the examining surgeons.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan Joins Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock.

LARGE REBEL FORCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

The Enemy's Advance Repulsed.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Philadelphia *Press* says Gen. Pope has fallen back across the Rappahannock and made that stream his line of defense. The enemy is in great force on the south bank, and had made several ineffectual efforts to cross and turn our right flank, at the same time making demonstrations on our centre. Such disposition of our army has been made that there need be no fears of further retreat.

Gen. McClellan has arrived with a large portion of his army, and it is believed has assumed command of both armies.

Fighting of a desultory character has been going on for several days, and the enemy has no doubt been repulsed at all points by our batteries, though not without some loss of artillerymen and horses.

During Thursday heavy firing was heard on the extreme left, and it was believed that Gen. Reno repulsed the rebels.

Gen. Pope is praised for great skill and activity in strengthening all weak points. It is said he has had no rest for seventy-two hours.

All our advices seem to indicate our success at all points.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The sensation Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* gives a story that Jackson is marching to Winchester with 100,000 men, while Lee, with 150,000, is to attack Pope's army. Jackson is then to turn to Leesburg and cross the Potomac into Maryland, and march on Washington.

A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, 23d, says:

The bounties to be paid by the government to the new volunteers already amount to $74,000,000. The payments are made as rapidly as possible, the treasury department suspending all other payments for the time, in order to expedite the work.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The *Post* says that letters received in this city state that a considerable part of the army which still remained in Western Virginia, would arrive in Washington to-day, under Gen Cox. It is also rumored that western troops are pouring into Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry.

The 11th New York, 35th Massachusetts and 18th Connecticut passed through to-day, for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A number of newspaper correspondents arrived here yesterday from the army of Virginia. Their departure thence was involuntary.

Commander Wm. D. Porter, the destroyer of the Arkansas, has been made a commodore.

It is not known by any of Gen. McClellan's friends here that he intends, as reported, to retire from active service in the field.

There is no unusual excitement in Washington. The city is as quiet as it has been at any period within six months.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Private intelligence received in this city confirms the news of the junction of our armies. It also announces the death of Col. Coulter, of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, on the battle field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the *World* says: There is little reason to doubt the junction of the army of the Potomac with the army of Virginia. Though no official announcement of the fact has been made, private letters have been received which state that the union has been made, and there is now little cause for anxiety in regard to the military prospects in Virginia. The movement was an extremely hazardous one, and its successful completion reflects the highest credit on Gen. Halleck, who planned, and Gen. McClellan, who executed it.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

"Baltimoreans say that since the order for drafting, over 5,000 citizens of Maryland, between the ages of 18 and 45, have left that State for the South and Canada, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of from 300 to 500 daily."

"Our Yorktown letter says that when Gens. Halleck, Burnside, McClellan and chief commanders were in council at Harrison's Landing, Gen. Burnside proposed to bring up his force, make of the united arms three columns of 35,000 each, and march directly upon Richmond. Burnside was supported by Sumner and one other chief, and McClellan acquiesced, but the plan was vetoed."

The *Herald* has Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th thinks that a great battle was impending between the rebel army on the Rapidan and Gen. Pope's forces at such time when their generals were ready, and not before, and that the battle field would be in the vicinity of Culpepper Court House.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—Williamsburg was evacuated by the Union troops at four o'clock p. m. yesterday. The rear guard was under command of Major Stetson, and consisted of five companies of the 5th Pennsylvania, It is reported that Williamsburg was burned last night but it needs confirmation.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The president has authorized Gov. Stanly to order the election of representatives in in Congress for the 1st and 2d districts in North Carolina.

The army examination board continues in session. Their business is to inquire into the physical competency of officers, either from age or casualties received in the public service. Among the cases disposed of are those of Majors Lymington and Naumon, who, it is ascertained are still efficient in the discharge of their respective duties.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1862.

"Oceans of water and not a drop to drink," "hundreds of brigades, but hardly one ready to put in the right place." That's the National situation this perilous Wednesday morning. Before this can get into print, the crisis will be over, or I should hardly say so much.

"The next forty-eight hours are the most important and dangerous of any since the war began," said one, this morning, who knows the peril, if any member of the Government does.

Weeks ago the danger was pointed out. The rebels had reached their very golden hour. Our new levies were not yet available; the old ranks were sadly thinned. We sought to concentrate—the route for one of our armies was circuitous—and meantime the rebels had railroads for consolidating their forces to pounce upon the other. We needed the utmost celerity of movement—from a man who has not yet been noted for celerity—to effect our purpose. God grant that he may not fail us now!

The rebels appreciate the situation. They know their opportunity—it was even published in their Richmond newspapers—long before the loyal people of the North understood the case. Of course they improved their time—in such cases they always do. You have read in the daily dispatches the government has permitted to pass, how they have poured forward their reinforcements from Richmond, and how Jackson has suddenly disappeared. Let us only hope that when he re-appears, sturdy loyal soldiers will cover his front.

But why should we fear? Did not Banks' 7,000 hold in check their 25,000? The crisis is momentous, but we have every reason for unbounded faith in our noble soldiery.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—Sailed steamer Sonora for Panama, with 130 passengers and $920,000 in treasure for New York, and $500,000 for England.

The political canvass in California is becoming exciting. Senator Latham is stumping the State, and is pretty well received by both wings of the Democracy, and bitterly opposed by the Republicans. The probabilities are that the Republicans will secure a majority in the Legislature, though the contest bids fair to be close. The Breckinridge Democrats make no nominations for the Legislature, and will support the Union or Latham ticket in the different counties.

A large portion of the town of Bear Valley, on Gen. Fremont's Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles Hotel and government block, were destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss not ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are intensely excited in consequence of the removal of the custom house to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congress, opposite Victoria. They threatened resistance, and only gave up the custom house records when the [illegible] Shubrick threatened to fire a broadside in case of any further demonstrations. The population of Port Townsend have $340,000 of taxable property. Port Angelo has no population or houses, but has a good harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Considerable quantities of gold are arriving at Los Angelos from the New Colorado mines, which are situated southwardly of the Colorado River, sixty miles north of Fort Zuma, and 100 miles south of Mohave, extending indefinitely into an unexplored country, occupied by hostile Indians. About 300 Americans and 700 Mexicans are engaged in prospecting with such encouraging indications that emigration in that direction is very considerable. This must result in the exploration of an extensive region of country, hitherto unknown, but believed to be rich in gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Hongkong dates to the 28th of June are received.

The steamer Cortez, formerly a California coaster, was destroyed by fire at Shanghai on the 24th of June.

Thirty-one buildings in Hornitas, Mariposa county, were burned on the 19th. Loss, $25,000; insured $7,000.

Death of a Rear Admiral.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23d.—Rear Admiral George Campbell Read, governor of the Navy Asylum in this city, died this morning.

FROM MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTH.

Interesting News from the Southern Papers.

GUERILLA RAIDS IN EVERY DIRECTION.

Burning of the Steamer Swallow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, 19, VIA CAIRO, August 22, 1862.

Gen. Hovey's reconnoissance from Helena, which returned on the 18th ult., lost twelve killed, wounded and died from disease. His force was 5,000. A large amount of property was captured. Dr. Washington's residence was burned near Clarendon, whose son was killed as a spy who tried to lead the command into an ambush. The surprise was evaded by shelling the woods as they marched, thus driving off the rebels lying in wait to receive them.

Fifteen conscripts came into Hovey's camp. They went to Helena, and joined the 1st Arkansas volunteers, with quite a number of refugees. Several rebel guerillas have been captured lately and brought into the city from the adjoining country. About twenty came in yesterday.

A Mississippian furnishes the following items regarding Southern movements:

Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga. His next move seems to be Nashville-ward.

Last week the rebel Jackson's cavalry at Coldwater, Miss., fell back toward Tupelo.

On Tuesday Porter was said to be at Holly Springs, burning cotton and harrassing all Union sympathizers.

Gov. Thayer, formerly colonel of the 1st Nebraska regiment, is now lying at Helena, quite sick.

Col. Anthony, provost marshal of Memphis, has been appointed colonel of the 66th Indiana volunteers, by Gov. Morton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, 20th, via CAIRO, August 23, 1862.

The steamer Champion, on her last passage down from Cairo was fired upon and ordered to by guerillas at the foot of Island No. 8; but keeping on, received a volley, and about forty bullets struck her. No one was hurt.

There is a story in circulation here to day, to the effect that thirty deserters came into Helena yesterday, from the rebel Gen. Hindman's forces, stating that more Texans revolted lately in the vicinity of Little Rock, on account of the non-receipt of pay. They made a demand and were refused, and then threw down their arms, and swore they would go home. Upon receiving some insulting language from Hindman, some men raised their guns and fired upon him, several bullets piercing his clothes, but none entering his person. This took place on the 15th inst.

The steamer Swallow, which is the armorer's and blacksmith's shop of Davis' fleet, which has been some time aground, twenty miles south of the city, was set on fire Wednesday night and burned. The clerk of the City of Alton gives the following statement to the editor of the *Evening Bulletin*: The Alton was on her way up the river on Wednesday night, and when below Carr Island she was hailed, and a man taken aboard who had been in the water. He stated that he had been sleeping aboard the steamboat Swallow, which had been lying aground for a week on the bar near the Island. He was awakened by the sounds of breaking and smashing, and on looking up found the boat on fire, and at once jumped into the water to save himself, without waiting to ascertain how the fire originated. He concluded that guerillas had stolen on the boat and set her on fire. After this the Alton was twice hailed. The shouts indicated a number of voices, perhaps eight or ten. As there was fair reason to think that guerillas were about, the Alton paid no attention to the hail, but continued on her way to the city. The Swallow was burning as she passed her. She was a stern-wheel boat, supposed to be worth $5,000 or $6,000.

Thirteen hundred mounted guerillas, part of Jackson's command, under Col. Anderson, on the Mississippi side opposite Helena, are committing all sorts of depredations on the people about there, who had begun to bring in their cotton freely, and had it all ready for sale. But the guerillas have now burned it all up. It is estimated that there have been not less than 1,000 bales of cotton burned opposite Helena within the past four days.

The ferry boat Hamilton Belle was fired into several times by guerillas on the Mississippi side, about a mile and a half from Helena.

MEMPHIS, August 21, via CAIRO, 23d, 1862.

It is reported in town this morning that guerillas, several hundred strong, entered Raleigh, the capital town of this county, from the north side, passed through, and came within seven miles of Memphis. They set fire to all the bridges on Wolf River, hunted out all concealed cotton, and burned it. They then moved towards Union Depot, thirty miles from here.

They are understood to have been a part of Porter's gang, some of Faulkner's cavalry, and some new recruits raised by a man named Burrows, near Raleigh. One object of this band is supposed to be the placing of cannon at or near Fort Pillow to obstruct the Mississippi. The federal troops will hardly allow the consummation of this purpose.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 18th, says preparations indicate a general movement of the confederates outside of Richmond upon Tennessee and Kentucky, all to take place in a few days.

Hon. John S. Phelps, military governor of Arkansas, arrived here yesterday with his staff. Hon. W. F. Switzler, the new secretary of state, accompanied him. Numerous citizens joined in a call for Gov. Phelps to address the people, to which he consented. A large audience assembled last evening in Court Square, and he made a patriotic and eloquent appeal.

The Granada *Appeal* of the 19th has come to hand. It contains but little of importance. It records the movements of Jackson and Morgan at Gallitin, in Middle Tennessee, crowing considerably over Morgan's capture of the place, as it says, stopping communication by rail, between Louisville and Nashville, and rendering the provisioning of Buell's army very difficult. The *Appeal* adds that there are indications of a general movement of Bragg's, Marshall's, Smith's, McCowan's and Forest's armies, which will restore Tennessee, and Kentucky to the confederates, in a few days or weeks at most.

A dispatch from Mobile, 17th, says Morgan, the Federal general, is retreating, leaving only two Tennessee regiments at Cumberland Gap. Morgan, the rebel guerila, turned up at Gallitin, Tennessee, twenty miles from Nashville, last Tuesday, captured the place and took 300 prisoners, destroyed the railroad trains and much property. He sent a dispatch to Major Smith at Nashville, saying he would call on him shortly. "He had not seen him since he got beat for office in the confederate army." Morgan camped Wednesday night in Huntsville.

MOBILE Aug. 16.—It is said a slight skirmish took place on the 15th, at Cumberland Gap, by General Stevenson's forces. It was rumored that the Federals were evacuating the Gap.

MOBILE, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Knoxville, Aug. 15th, says a gentleman from Wythe, Virginia, who arrived this morning, states that Mr. Moore, member of Congress from Kentucky, had received a dispatch that General Jackson had gained the position which he sought beyond the Rapidan River, and also that he had been reinforced by General Lee, and fighting was progressing yesterday.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.—A detachment of Captain Bayler's cavalry, twenty-eight in number, made a dash into Front Royal yesterday and captured the provost marshal, ten of the provost guard, and eleven horses. A large force of Yankees were in the vicinity at the time.

Politics in Ohio.

NEWARK, Ohio, August 22.—The Union convention for the 13th Congressional district was held here to-day; Dr. Ramsey, of Muskingum, chairman. Gen. Geo. B. Wright was nominated on the third ballot. The meeting was very harmonious.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Erection of Barracks and Disposition of the New Troops.

A Sharp Look Out for Home Traitors.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 23, 1862.

In order to protect the State from raids from without and rebel sympathizers within, Gov. Yates has ordered, or rather procured, the construction of barracks at the following places: Quincy, for 3,000 men; Jonesboro, 2,000 men; Chester, 2,000 men, and Shawneetown 2,000 men; in all, barracks for 9,000 men. This is in addition to the barracks already in existence at Camp Butler and Chicago. These new barracks will not be at the State's expense.

The governor has also ordered 1,000 men under Col. Whitney, to Shawnetown, and 1,000 under Col. Jacques. Other troops will be ordered to other strategic points as soon as possible. It will be seen that by these dispersions of troops the governor is protecting the flanks of the State from guerilla raids and also looking to the possible contingency of secesh sympathizers at home.

Cairo will soon again be full of our troops. The Governor originally urged this disposition of troops, but other officers did not think them necessary. After visits to Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, however, these officers returned and acknowledged the necessity of the plan and urged the governor.

Capt. J. Long and Col. F. C. Sherman, of Chicago, are here on official business. Col. Sherman is just from the army in Virginia.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 23, 1862.

The guerillas are again threatening Southeast Missouri. They have been quiet for some weeks. The State militia have been reinforced at several points.

The paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks created considerable day before yesterday by refusing to go on guard duty, construing the same as a violation of their parole, although Gen. Halleck had expressly decided against them. The provost guard, with loaded muskets came out and arrested the refractory men. They promised to do guard duty hereafter and yesterday were released. The 3d Minnesota were the principal parties to this affair. They ought to be sent home to put down the Indian war in Minnesota.

The banks and insurance companies have subscribed nearly $100,000 for the soldiers' families, though a majority of them are controlled by secessionists. The State Bank, though strictly a secession institution, gave $5,000.

Yesterday Liut. Wm. Vallpen, of the 31st Missouri, while returning to Potosi on foot, was attacked by two butternuts. He received one wound in the arm, but killed one of his assailants and the other fled. The horse and saddle-bags of the man who was killed were brought to this city to-day.

Gov. Gamble's war speech has quieted all talk about a military governorship at present.

ST. LOUIS. Aug. 22.—The committee appointed to receive subscriptions from the banks and insurance companies for the support of the families of volunteers are at work to-day. The State Bank gave $5,000, the Merchants' Bank $2,000, and other banks and insurance companies gave $1,000 to $3,000 each.

Gen. Blunt and Col. Warren have pursued the rebels to the Osage, and are still in pursuit.

A poor woman named Elizabeth Ramsay has arrived from Washington county, Ark. She walked all the way to Rolla, and endured severe hardships. Her two brothers, with whom she lived, were pressed into the rebel service. She goes to find an uncle in Chicago.

Adjutant General Thomas has arrived from Washington.

Twenty-eight prisoners, captured by Major Rogers, in North Missouri, are on their way to the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 22.—Col. Wright, of the federal forces, passed Carthage yesterday, in hot pursuit of the guerillas of Coffee, Hayes and Quantrill. On Wednesday he attacked the rebel rear guard, killing twelve, and capturing thirty-one horses. Quite a number of guns, horses, and other property had fallen into their hands. The Kansas troops, under Gen. Blunt, were only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. A number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were found at the Osage, where the rebels crossed.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are joining Coffee, which will drain that section of a dangerous element.

The pursuit will not be relaxed until the rebels are driven from the State.

A Timely Order on Surprises and Surrenders.

MACON CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The following is an extract from a general order issued by Gen. Morrell, governing the movements of troops in this division: "Any official in this division who permits his command to be surprised, or who, while he has a round of ammunition left, surrenders his command to the enemy will be tried for neglect of duty and cowardice, and will, if found guilty, be shot in accordance with the articles of war. A surprise is never excusable, and there can be no palliation for an offense so grave as the neglect of duty, which alone can make it possible. A surrender is only excusable when there are no longer any defenders, or means of defense, or when there is no possible chance or hope of cutting through the enemy, and then the true soldier will strike one blow for honor, however hopeless of victory."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Kangaroo.

CAPE RACE, August 23.—The steamship Kangaroo from Liverpool 13th, *via* Queenstown 14th, was boarded off this point this evening. Her dates are one day later.

The steamship City of Washington from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The federal gunboat Tuscarora had suddenly left Queenstown owing to orders from the customs officials.

Garibaldi's movements were in *statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has been delivered of another child.

Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. On Thursday provisions were inactive.

Consols 93¾.

The quotations per Teutonia were incorrect. The price on Thursday was 93¾@93⅞. Illinois Central shares 57@58 discount; Erie 28¼@29¼.

FRANCE.—The choicest men and officers of the Versailles artillery are under orders for Mexico. A division of gunboats for Mexico was being armed.

Harvest accounts in France were very favorable.

It was reported that the French had repulsed several attacks in Mexico.

ENGLAND.—The marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place next year, but no positive arrangement has been made. The Princess Alexandria of Denmark is probably the intended bride.

Distress in the cotton districts is increasing.

Agents are now in England desiring contracts in behalf of the federal government for a supply of arms, &c. Contracts are proposed with a clause that they shall be void in case of a war with England.

Patriotism of Buffalo Merchants.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—The dry goods merchants have inaugurated a movement to aid in the work of enlistments by closing their stores at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to continue daily till September 4th. By next week it is thought their movement will be universal, and that all stores will be closed for this purpose. War meetings are called daily at six p. m., and there is a determination that Buffalo shall not be behind her sister cities.

Large Haul of Confederate Treasury Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—A man named John W. Garrett, formerly a resident of this city, was arrested here last night having in his position $335,000 in confederate notes. Garrett held a receipt from Adams Express Co. for $375 in money sent to D. E. Ramsey, Philadelphia, who is supposed to be the engraver of the confederate money.

Yancey in Canada.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—It has been rumored for some days past that a distinguished member of the Southern confederacy had passed through here in disguise to Canada, and was staying at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. It is also stated that he is bearer of important dispatches to Europe, and is no less a person than Wm. L. Yancey.

Hon. J. M. Ashley.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—At the regular Union convention, here to-day, Hon. J. M. Ashley was re-nominated for Congress by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. Hon. F. C. Beaman, of Michigan, addressed the convention.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The steamers Hasse, and Jersey Blue arrived from Newbern to-night, with dates of the 20th. All is quiet there.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

RETALIATORY MEASURES PROPOSED.

A New Conscription Law Recommended.

Important Bills Introduced.

[WASHINGTON, August 23, 1862.

The rebel Congress met in Richmond on the 18th inst., on which occasion Jeff. Davis submitted his annual message. He leads off in his usual hypocritical style, and then alludes to the federal goverment as "robbers, assassins," &c., *ad finitum*. He speaks of and recommends retaliatory measures to meet the laws recently passed by the federal government; recommends the issue of more rebel treasury shinplasters, and alludes to the building of rebel vessels at home and abroad. The message betrays great signs of weakness in the rebel government, for no nation that has power in its hands ever puts forth such arguments as to acquiesce in murder, rapine, &c., under the name of retaliation.

After alluding to the sufferings of the people and the gallantry of the troops, he said:

"The vast army which threatened the capital of the confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in its efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment." Davis then charges us with rapine, wanton destruction of private property, murder of captives, &c., and speaks of the confiscation bill as atrocious. While the monied obligations of the confederate government are forged by the citizens of the United States, and at least two generals of the United States are engaged in exciting servile insurrection, another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of captured cities. He mentions Gen. Butler subsequently. Davis then says: To inquiries made of the commander-in-chief of the armies of the U. S. whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants meet the sanction of the government, answers had been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retaliative justice as it may be found possible to execute. Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, and I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, or on women and children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes. Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided. The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies, and a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, is now engaged in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe, every energy and every recourse at our disposal."

Davis recommends further legislation to make the conscription universal; also, the issue of additional treasury notes; also, some legislation for contracting military transportation. He says the very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the president of the United States navy renders it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces and their condition, and skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary; but a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed, during the recess of Congress, requiring increased forces for our defense, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the assembling of the legislative department of the government.

The rest of the message is unimportant.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Foote of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. It recites that the enmy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities be put to death if captred. An equal number of prisoners, officers to be prefed, taken from the enemy, to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens. Also a bill to punish negroes in arms. It provides that federal armies incongruously composed of white and black shall not be held to the privileges of war, or to be take prisoners. Of such as may be captured the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders hung or shot as may be most convenient.

He also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. It provides that of the prisoners held by us, a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment. Any officer, civil or military concerned in their seizure shall be imprisoned during the war.

All the bills were referred to the military committee.

Mr. Foote offered a bill to provide for raising an additional force of 250,000. On his own motion it was laid on the table, also an export duty of twenty per cent on cotton and tobacco to aid in indemnifying losses of citizens by the enemy.

The Noble Eighth Brigade in Gen. Buell's Army.

[Bridgeport, (Ala.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The headquarters of the 37th Indiana, (Col. Gazlay,) are still at Stevenson, although the regiment is scattered all along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, doing guard duty. This is one of the regiments of the celebrated Eighth Brigade (Col. Turchin,) now broken up and dispersed. Malice, envy and persecution have now done their worst against this brave and patriotic body of American soldiers. After assisting to bear the flag of our country in triumph from Bacon Creek to Huntsville and Tuscumbia. After enduring hardships which perhaps no American general, save Mitchell, would have dared to require of his troops, they find their organization broken up, their officers arrested, dragged before a court martial, and insulted by being compelled to listen to the lies which malignant traitors have trumped up against them, and themselves scattered all over North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, performing services intended to degrade and punish them. And all because they could not sufficiently appreciate the sacredness of rebel property, and because they occasionally manifested as much regard for the loyal colored man who fled to them for protection, and offered their his services, as they did for the traitorous scoundrel who came in pursuit of them, and had nothing but open cursing or secret assassination for the soldiers of the Union!

Gallant and loyal Eight Brigade! there is a higher authority than any which has yet condemned you! Before the great tribunal of the people you will be tried and acquitted. And the day is coming when it will be a prouder thing to have been a private soldier in your ranks than a general amongst your enemies.

Ohio Union Nominations.

The Union Convention met at Columbus Thursday. We learn that the attendance was very full—nearly 500 delegates being present. Lieut. Gov. Stanton was president, with the usual force of vice presidents and secretaries.

The following nominations for State officers were made:

Judge of Supreme Court—F. T. Backus, of Cleveland.

Secretary of State—Wm. S. Kennon, of Belmont county.

Attorney General—Chauncy N. Olds, of Columbus.

School Commissioner—W. D. Henkle, of Clark county.

Board of Public Works—J. B. Gregory, (incumbent.)

We learn that an excellent feeling prevailed throughout the Convention, and that the nominations were received with very general approval. With the exception of Mr. Henkle, of whom we have no knowledge, we can speak in entire confidence of the men chosen—they are eminently fitted for the positions assigned them.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Draft in Indiana Postponed.

GENERAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21, 1862.

It is ordered that the time for the completion of the enrollment lists by the commissioners, and the meeting of the board to determine exemptions from draft, be postponed to the 1st of September.

The time for making the draft is postponed to the 15th of September. Notice of the change must be given by the commissioners.

By order of O. P. Morton, Governor.

J. P. SIDDLE, Gen'l Com'r.

FOR SALE—Bank in Wisconsin, located and doing business at the county seat of one of the largest counties of the State. [illegible]

Never been in any manner Discredited.

Owing to the present war troubles, the owners are not in a situation to hold it, and it will be sold low.

Circulation $40,000.

Secured wholly by Northern bonds. Address "Bank," Chicago Tribune office.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—To make permanent arrangements for the occupation of an unusually desirable suite of rooms, at No. 15 Congress street, east of Michigan avenue.

WANTED.—An experienced Book-Keeper desires a situation. Refers to employers in the city for the past ten years. Address Post Office Box 3698.

WANTED—A man accustomed to packing Crockery, Glass and China Ware. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake st.

WANTED—A Shipping Clerk. One with a knowledge of the Boot and Shoe business preferred. Apply at 34 Lake street.

WANTED—A young man desires a situation as Salesman or Traveling Agent for some responsible firm. He understands Book-Keeping, and is fair penman, and is exempt from Military duty. Good references given. Address "C," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young married man, exempt from military service, and for many years a resident of Chicago, having a fair knowledge of currency, employment as Assistant Book-Keeper, Clerk or Collector, in some establishment where there would be a chance of obtaining an interest in the business, advertiser having some capital. First class reference and security given. Address "X," Tribune Office.

WANTED—In some desirable part of the city, a pleasant suit of rooms (furnished preferred), either with or without board, where instruction in Drawing and Painting, and if desired in other branches, by a first-class Teacher of much experience, will be received in part consideration. Best of references given. Any person desiring to make such an arrangement will please address for one week, "Drawing and Painting," at the Tribune Office stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A Protestant Girl who can do general housework, can secure a good situation in a small family, by calling at No. 7 South Clark street. References required. P. C. H.

WANTED—Three unmarried Coopers to go into the Southern part of this State, to whom will be given steady employment and good wages. Apply to G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 187 South Water street.

WANTED, A Store on Lake Street, East of Lasalle, on five or ten years lease, for Wholesale Cutlery trade. Address CHARLES BIGGS, 113 Lake street.

WANTED—By a middle aged man, a situation as Book-Keeper, &c., &c., in a mercantile establishment. Writes a good hand, and is confident of giving satisfaction. Address "T. P." Tribune office. Reference given.

LOST—This morning, on Lake street, between Jefferson and Clark streets, a small Memorandum Book, containing about FORTY DOLLARS. Ten dollars reward will be paid by returning the same to KIRK & RANSOM, corner of Lake and Jefferson streets. Chicago, August 23d, 1862.

TO RENT—A Store in a good location on South Clark street between Washington and Madison streets. Possession given immediately if desired. Address Post Office Box 3189.

TO RENT—With Board—A pleasant furnished front room, at 141 Wabash Avenue, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

TWO TOLERABLE SHIRTS found. The owner can have them by calling at 112 Dearborn street. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

FOUND—On the corner of North Wells street and Chicago avenue, a large black Newfoundland Dog. The owner can have him by calling at the office of BALDWIN & CO., North river, after six o'clock P. M., where the Dog will be. JOHN ORLEBECK.

TEACHER.—A Graduate of the University of Michigan desires a situation as Principal of a Union School. Can teach the common English branches, or the higher branches, with Greek and Latin, German and French. Would be willing to act, temporarily as private tutor in the city. Address "TEACHER," P. O. Box 3415 Chicago.

CHICAGO CUTLERY WORKS, 160 CLARK STREET. Tailors', Tinners' and Book Binders' Shears ground and repaired; Razors Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery, Ground and Polished. Pen Blades put in at short notice. 160 CLARK STREET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN investment of $2,000; part trade will be taken in payment for the stock in a paying concern. The owner is going to the war, and offers to sell cheap, and will sell soon. Address "M," Post Office Box 1699.

WE ARE ADVANCING UPON Produce consigned to us, for sale in this market, or to be forwarded, giving shippers the benefit of selling here or at points East, charging but one commission and ten per cent. per annum on amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 187 South Water street, Chicago.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution, in its several departments, will open on THURSDAY, the fourth of September next. A military department has been established, and will go into operation under a competent instructor, at the beginning of the term. Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862. S. P. DOLBEAR, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

PATENT GRADUATED YOKE SHIRTS.—Please go and see Mr. H. GRISWOLD'S Sample Shirts at the store of S. F. WHITE, 83 Lake street, And be measured for some Shirts that will be warranted to fit and give satisfaction every way, or the money will be refunded. Mr. G. is an Eastern shirt maker of long practical experience, and is the inventor, patentee and sole proprietor of the GRADUATED YOKE, For Gent's Shirts, and which he warrants to fit with exactness when measured by himself. N. B.—He will be in town but a few days.

REVOLVERS!—Just received, two cases REVOLVERS, For sale at lowest market rates. CHARLES BIGGS, 113 Lake street.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. SPECIALIST. Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT. SPECIAL NOTICE. By order of Col. FREDERICK A. STARRING, all absentees belonging to the 72d Regiment Illinois Volunteers will report to me immediately at the Store of Day & Curtiss, No. 19 Dearborn street, Chicago. Any failing to report by Tuesday next, the 26th inst., will be declared Deserters from the United States service, and will be treated as such. Captain JACOB S. CURTISS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. THE SPLENDID STEAMER "SEA BIRD," Capt. DOUGALL. Will leave for Lake Superior, stopping at Milwaukee and intermediate points, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 26th, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of South Lasalle st., Chicago.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, and with ample arrangements for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and all desirable information, address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Ill., July 8, 1862.

TO RENT.—Cottage House No. 36 Price Place, West Chicago. Rent $8 per month. ALSO, House on Buena Vista street, South Chicago, containing eight rooms, &c. Rent $12 per month. ALSO, Four Rooms over 217 South Lake St. Rent $10 per month. Possession given September 1st, 1862. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 122 Washington street, opposite Court House.

SEALED PROPOSALS. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 22, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, August 28th 1862, for 2500 Cavalry Horses, and 500 Artillery Horses. All to be delivered at the Government Stables in Indianapolis, Indiana. [illegible] Specifications of Artillery Horses. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [illegible] Special rates for Advertisements, upon the first and fourth pages, can be had upon application at the Counting Room. ☞ All changes charged thirty cents per square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month. 26.00 per Square, for one year. TERMS.—Cash in advance.

New Advertisements.

A HOME—RARE CHANCE. $8,000 will buy a fine Lot on West Washington street, between Halsted and Carpenter streets, a finely built House, with ten rooms, and barn complete. [illegible] Address for five days, "SALESMAN," Post Office Drawer 3812.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Great Camp Meeting AT DESPLAINES STATION, On Northwestern Railway. On Sunday, Aug. 24th. EXTRA TRAINS. Will run between Chicago and Camp Ground. LEAVE CHICAGO. At 9:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 6:30 P. M. LEAVE CAMP GROUND. At 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 9:00 P. M. EXCURSION FARE 50 CENTS. Passengers are expected to MAKE THEIR OWN CHANGE, and must purchase tickets at the office, before entering the cars. ☞ Tickets to be had at Station, west of Kenzie Street Bridge.

GREAT CAMP MEETING, Commences on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, At Desplaines Station, 16 miles from Chicago, ON THE Chicago and Northwestern R. R. TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave Chicago for Camp Ground daily at 9:30 A. M., [illegible] P. M. and 9:00 P. M. Returning leave Camp Ground at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Fare out and back, FIFTY CENTS. On SUNDAY extra trains will be run, leaving Chicago at 9:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.; and leaving Camp Ground at 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 9:00 P. M. Tickets may be had at the Station, west end of Kinzie street Bridge.

J. H. DUNHAM'S SUGAR COMMISSION AGENCY. Prices to-day by the Single Barrel and Upwards:

New York White Coffee Sugar,	A	12
" " "	(A)	11⅞
" " "	B	11⅜
" " "	C	11⅛
New York Yellow Coffee Sugar,	C	10⅞
New York Bee Hive Syrup in five gallon packages		58

Chicago, August 23d, 1862. J. H. DUNHAM.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862. MARTIN & BROS., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 44 Lake Street, Chicago. We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

BLUE CLOTHS, For Officers' Uniforms. A very large assortment just received at COOLEY, FARWELL & CO'S, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.

SECURE A BARGAIN. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES AT HALF PRICE. $20 Mantles selling at $10; 12 [illegible]; 6 [illegible]. SILK SACQUES and MANTLES At Less than Cost to Close the Stock. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier's office will be open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. For Consultation Free of Charge. Dr. W. is the only physician in Chicago that makes blood diseases a speciality and nervous debility, which produces some of the following effects: headache, constipation, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, pimples on the face, and a general prostration of the whole vital economy. You can rely on a PERMANENT CURE. Office 161 South Clark street. All letters with stamp answered. P. O. Box 2974.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. Representations having been made in this city and elsewhere that passengers by this route, and through Canada were liable to detention at Detroit, I am authorized to say that all Government passes good over any line to points beyond Canada, as New York, &c., are not questioned at Detroit, holders being allowed to proceed without delay. Passes for all persons liable to military duty are furnished in this city by C. P. BRADLEY, ESQ., Superintendent Police Department, also by J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal. Persons residing out of the city, and unknown to either of the gentlemen named, will require the endorsement of responsible and well known parties here or elsewhere before being able to obtain passes over any line. Citizens of other States provided with passes from proper officers within such States, will pass without interruption. [illegible] H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

WURZEL'S LIBERTY SONG. "De Day ob Liberty's Comin'!"

☞ A beautiful melody and [illegible] Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of retail price. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark st., Chicago.

GREAT SHEEP BARGAIN. [illegible] Six Yearling Ewes and Twenty-four Ewe Lambs. [illegible] JOHN WENTWORTH.

MR FINKLE IS NOW IN THIS [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICE.—A [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

MR. BROWNING'S NEW ORLEANS SPEECH.

The Quincy *Herald*, which was not long since prohibited by Gen. Schofield from circulating in Missouri because of its treasonable influence, is in ecstacies over Senator Browning's speech. The Chicago *Times*, whose army correspondents are constantly arrested for publishing statements "false in fact and mischievous in tendency," is also in ecstacies over Mr. Browning's speech. If the inmates of Fort Warren could make themselves heard, they would announce their high gratification and delight over the same discourse. We trust that Mr. Browning is gratified with his new company. We are gratified that he has found them, or they him, at last, and we hope that such true lovers may live long and happily together.

But we cannot consent that the Quincy *Herald* shall carry off the President of the United States with Mr. Browning. The *Herald* says:

"Mr. Browning said that Congress had no power to confiscate, and that confiscation was a penalty. If the power of confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President, by virtue of his Commander-in-Chief clause of our organic law. The Constitution conferred no such power upon Congress, and he had sworn to support the Constitution. He could not support the confiscation bill and the Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. *Upon this question he stood with the President.*"

The President having solemnly *approved* the confiscation bill of Congress, it is difficult to see how he and Mr. Browning stand together. The fact that the President approved the bill, which Mr. Browning voted against, is the precise fact which makes it the law of the land! This attempt to get into good society by false pretenses will not win.

NO MORE LENITY.

We are told that our Southern brethren must be treated with lenity. Have we not so treated them these five-and-twenty years? What have we received in return? Have not Northern Union Democrats always stood up for the South? They are now hated with a savageness hitherto unknown among civilized men. What have they done to deserve this hatred? Even this—they refused to allow our "Southern brethren" to overthrow the Federal Government and set up a slaveholding oligarchy in its stead. For setting country above section, and patriotism above partisanship, they are all marked for slaughter or robbery, and nothing but power is wanting, on the part of the rebels, to carry the decree into execution. If this be the reward of lenity, let us have done with it. According to this lenity doctrine, it was cruel and wrong in Washington to seek the life of Arnold. Were they not countrymen? The commander-in-chief should have sought an interview with the traitor, and settled the matter by *compromise*. Have we all read history backwards? Have we read the Bible to no purpose? Is it nothing to us that our fathers declared that all men were *created free*? Is it nothing to us that "God has made of one blood all nations of men?" Why should "our Southern brethren" have the power of making evil good, and good evil; of putting light for darkness, and darkness for light; of sanctifying slavery, and crucifying liberty? Our *lenity* has been their *license*.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

No intelligent person who has seen a dozen chance copies of the Chicago *Times* for the past six months needs to be informed of the reason why the attention of the War Department seems just now to be directed toward it, and why the brother-in-law of the chief conspirator of the concern is now in the penitentiary, and one of his most eager minions in duress. Here is a dispatch taken at random from the many with which the sheet has flooded the country, since with singular bad taste the Associated Press eagerly gobbles up and circulates these canards broadcast. Does it not read as if it was really the product of a rebel sheet? Notice the chuckle there runs through it. The design is most apparent. It comes from men who have a purpose to prolong the war, check enthusiasm, discourage army and people and reconstruct slavery first under its own terms. Read all this in the following:

SEVERE BATTLE AT TAZEWELL—SURRENDER OF THE UNION FORCES—THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF EAST TENNESSEE AGAIN, &c. &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, August 15, 1862.

The *Times* of this city has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

A battle commenced on the 7th inst at Tazewell, seven miles from the Cumberland Gap, between the undersigned forces, commanded Gen. Morgan, numbering from 13,000 to 15,000, and the Unionists at that place, numbering 3,000.

The conversation was made in front by Gen. Stevenson, while Gen. Morgan gained the rear of the Union forces by forced marches, and completely surrounded them.

A desperate fight of four hours ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Unionists.

The Unionists were driven by superior numbers in front, and when in full retreat were assailed by a flanking force of the rebels.

The rebels are thus in possession of East Tennessee again.

Their next move will be on Gen. Buell, with an overwhelming force.

Gen. Beauregard is at Chattanooga, co-operating with Gen. Bragg. Their combined force is not less than 70,000 men.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE REBELS?

We cannot get rid of them. What shall we do with them? Not a great while ago another topic came up, apparently quite as vital to the nation, but it pertained to skins of lighter hue, from the tolerably white complexions of Southern Europe to the fairest children of Scandinavia—*What shall we do with the foreigners?* How the topic grew hot under the hammer of argument, how it got spun out into policies that bound a great party together, and how that party resolved to Know Nothing but the means of getting rid of the foreigners—lo! is not all this, history, past and closed forever, for the page will never be reopened. The Know Nothing movement is dead beyond resurrection, and what is more, its friends all vie with one another in forgetting its place of burial. No one dares to wear mourning for it, and in any of our recent elections for a man to be caught with a bit of crape on his arm or a black ribbon at his button hole for the defunct principles, was political damnation.

What shall we do with the foreigners? Stop their coming over by all means, yelled the native born sentiment in which voices chimed, by not more than one generation purified from the brogue of Cork and Rotheland. We must prevent their coming, of course. But this could not be done. As well to oppose the run of shad to our rivers, or the visit of schools of alewives to our ocean bays, as fend off the flood tide of vessels deeply laden with the children of the old world seeking the new. Irish, Scandinavian, German, Hungarian, still they came. But check them after they are here, screamed native again. Don't let them up. Keep them down. Crush them Put none but Americans on guard to-night. "Bung for beadle" native born, with five pure blooded children, and the cries grew fast and furious.

Will the class of Irish and German citizens just now the easiest kindled into outrages against the poor blacks remember all this, and couple therewith the reminiscence that nowhere was the purely native sentiment more intense than in Southern cities and in the districts most cursed by that other monster, slavery? The negro drivers and mulatto breeders were fiercely seldom against the Know Nothing system, there Know-Nothingism ran rampant against the low Irish and Dutch. Altogether it hit hard to shake and reed the nation, but it did not. It died away. From the vague jostling of one another, What shall we do with the foreigners? came to the wiser conclusion that we can do nothing with them. Efforts are made at statute against the naturalization of dunces. We must let them alone, and they are let alone.

The discussion on the other darker hued question will be modest in the same way. We must simply let them alone. We must allow them to live among us, for we cannot help it, and to increase and multiply, for the curse of all laws against it. Hate the race and pray for the end of the whole matter, over the brink of which the President goes shiveringly, and the timid ones of his flock shudderingly follow. Yes, let them alone. But then it will need no argument to prove that every community is the better for the enlightenment of all classes of its citizens. In the elevation of the masses comes the highest success of the State. Foreigners, blacks, natives, all are susceptible to the same influences and in the same direction of social elevation. Let the light in upon the blacks. Free Labor will elevate them. Free Schools enlighten them. Freedom will demonstrate to the most purblind sentimentalist that they are not tailless monkeys. Religion and Humanity will bring forth their fruits upon them also. They are among us and must remain among us. We shall be the better for the change that elevates them. The districts of Beaufort could flaunt before the world its high social state with the proportion of one white man to five black savages owned, bought and driven. Freedom can and will show the world the better spectacle of a society in which air and sunlight will reach all men and all races alike, and that if we must have blacks among us, better they were free than slave, better rising in the scale of humanity than hopel essly prisoned in degradation.

George Francis Train.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, publishes a speech of George Francis Train, delivered at a secret meeting of the Mechanics' Guild of St. Patrick, in London, in which he prophesied the downfall of England, and bade the Irishmen to be prepared to take advantage of the occurrence. The speech is in Mr. Train's spirited style, with less attempts at euphemisms than he generally indulges in. His hearers continually interrupted him with cheers, and at the close of his remarks escorted him some way in the street. The *Bulletin* says, editorially, that it received a hasty note from Mr. Train by the last steamer, stating that he had been imprisoned, but did not think his confinement would be of long duration. He expects to be in this country about the last of next month.

How to Avoid a Draft.

Forgery from state to state, that one day in the last week, an idroit speculator on the fears as well as the cowardice of those liable to military service, advertised in one of the Philadelphia papers that, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, sent to by post at a certain given address, he would directly communicate an *infallible* method by which each person receiving the valuable information could avoid the draft. As many as four hundred letters, each enclosing a dollar, reached the ingenious advertiser within twelve hours. In every instance, he conscientiously fulfilled his promise, and, without delay or evasion, communicated *how* to evade the draft. The secret, which is well worth knowing, was communicated in the single word—ENLIST.

Desertion and Demoralization Among Bindman's Forces.

The rebel General Hindman, whose headquarters are at Little Rock, Arkansas, is fast losing the popularity he gained at the breaking out of the rebellion. Since he was shot and severely wounded a few weeks ago by one of his own soldiers, he is falling fast into the infamy his character so well merits and deserves. It is stated, on good authority, that his bed is made uneasy by the fear of assassination, and so very unpopular has he become that no respect is felt for his person or his orders.

Curtis on Emancipation

The following is a copy of one of General Curtis' emancipation papers issued to a colored family, who took immediate benefit from its privilege, and started north on the Lady Pike, bound for Cincinnati, from this port, a few days ago:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, } HELENA, Ark., July 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 26.—Young Rice and family, colored persons, formerly slaves, having by dereliction of their owner been engaged in the rebel service, are hereby constituted a free and loyal family of war; and not being needed in the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward. They are hereby manifested from a master who permitted them to assist in an attempt to overthrow the government and ruin our country. By command of Maj. Gen. Curtis.

J. C. BUNDY, Lieut. and A. D. C.

POLITICS IN COLORADO TERRITORY.—The Union Administration convention of Colorado Territory, recently convened at Denver City, every county, with one exception, being represented by full delegations. Resolutions were adopted expressive of unfaltering loyalty and devotion to the Union and the administration, and a committee of seven was appointed, to constitute the Union administration central committee for the Territory. Hon. Hiram P. Bennett, of Denver City, was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress, after which, amid much enthusiasm, the convention adjourned sine die. Mr. Bennett has announced his intention of making a thorough canvass of the Territory.

New Jersey's Quota.

TRENTON, August 20, 1862.

The following are the quotas by counties due from the State to make up the State quota of the last call for 300,000 men:

	Men.		Men.
Atlantic county....	80	Mercer county....	616
Bergen county....	618	Middlesex county	616
Burlington county.	732	Monmouth county	917
Camden county....	507	Morris county....	707
Cumberland county	417	Ocean county....	207
Essex county....	1,196	Salem county....	343
Gloucester county.	249	Sussex county....	382
Hudson county....	514		
Hunterdon county.	618	Total.....10,474	
Warren county....	613		
Burlington county for men of five hundred	400		

The following towns and wards are exempt from the draft, having already raised sufficient troops:

Lumbarton and West Hampton, in Burlington county; all the wards in the city, and Union, in Camden county; Bridgeton, in Cumberland county; Bethlehem and Lambertville, in Hunterdon county; Plumstead, in Ocean county; Pingrove and Upper Pittsgrove, in Salem county; Montague and Newton, in Sussex county; and Belvidere, Independence, and Phillipsburg, in Warren county.

The quotas are made out by townships.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by Rev E. M. GOULBURN, D. D.; Rev. N. J. ROSS, B. D.; Rev. C. A. HOARSLEY, D. D.; Rev. W. J. THOMS, B. D.; Rev. G. ROBINSON, M. A.; Rev. A. W. HANDAR, B. D.; Rev. G. WOMBWOUGH, B. D.; with a preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. New York, D. Appleton & Co.; Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co. Nos. 59 and 61 Lake street.

A work from seven of the leading divines of England, even amid the excitement of war, can scarcely fail to attract the marked attention of the christian public. The "essays and reviews," to which these are a crushing reply, are a rationalistic, under the guise of a false philosophy and the charm of high but merely intellectual culture, of the old arguments and objections against the truth of christianity. In one form or another or this argument is renewed in every generation, and always with the same result. So long as men are corrupt and hate the truth, so long as a sentimental philosophy seeks to exalt itself above the simple saving principles of the gospel, so long will they strive to unhinge the hopes of believers, and destroy the church of God. "They know not what they do," for with the ruin of christianity, civilization would lose the only element that gives it permanent vitality, and mankind would rapidly relapse into the barbarism of the past. Nothing can be more convincing argument for the divine origin of the scriptures we cordially commend the above work to the reading and thinking public.

NEW GYMNASTICS FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN; by Dr. Lewis—Boston, Tickner & Fields—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

We noticed this valuable work a few days since, giving it our unqualified approbation. It ought to have a wide circulation, and its teachings, if practiced, would soon have a marked effect upon the health, the happiness and the prosperity of the country.

THE COMPANY DRILL or the Infantry of the line. Bayonet fencing, &c., &c., by Col. J. MONROE, U. S. Infantry—New York, D. Van Nostrand—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a most valuable and timely little manual easily carried in the soldiers pocket. It should be in the hands of every new recruit. The patrons of each of our new companies could not better invest a dollar than to give each man a copy. Who will be so good as an example.

A SYSTEM OF TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE USE OF TROOPS, by Capt. HENRY HUNT—New York, D. Van Nostrand—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

Another little work that should have a wide distribution. A soldier's efficiency is increased a hundred fold by knowing the range of his weapon, and all things necessary to its proper use. We hope that our brave recruits will provide themselves with a copy of this work before leaving the city.

THE TOMBS OF ARTHUR SHOP CLOUGH, with a memoir by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON—Boston, Ticknor & Fields—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

A very beautiful little volume, from one who has the reputation of being a very charming poet. In these war times we have no leisure for critical comments. We commend it to the lovers of poetry for their consideration.

VOLUNTEERING IN ILLINOIS.

Letters from the People.

DE KALB COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, DeKalb Co., Aug. 20, 1862.

DeKalb is wide awake—without noise but genuine fully organized and ready to go into camp. DeKalb has four companies coming here to go into rendezvous immediately. The adjutant general has given permission for DeKalb and DuPage to form a regiment, if they come in the companies together, there is one more than is required; whereas, it was at first thought we would have to call on other counties for help.

Major Daniel Austin of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been commissioned by Gen. McClellan to recruit for that regiment in this State, and has established his headquarters at this place, under instructions from Col. Morrison of Springfield, the superintendent of recruiting in this State. Friends of the regiment who desire to assist in filling up its ranks, can communicate with Major D. Transportation will be furnished all recruits by Col. Morrison, under whose authority the major is acting. It is to be hoped that he will have a goodly number of farmers' boys to take back with him to join this yeoman's regiment, which certainly deserves to be promptly filled up. W.

A NEW COMPANY FROM MENDOTA.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MENDOTA, Aug. 21, 1862.

You will be gratified to learn that Mendota is not behind any loyal town in furnishing noble men to fight the battles of the free. Messrs. Hazlett and Tewksberry, both teachers, the former in Mendota, the latter in Freeport, have been indefatigable in their exertions to raise a company of 100, and have succeeded. To-morrow they go to Ottawa to be mustered in. This fine company, 2d by Capt. Hazlett and Lieut. Tewksberry, was going to the war, for other purposes than to guard rebels' property. You would be pleased to see the indignant flashings of their eyes at the recital of the shameful humiliation to which our men have been subjected. They go to hit somebody, nor will they be troubled by any considerations of scruples concerning rebel rights, negro wise, or otherwise. The work goes on. God give us men—men every where—and then liberty or death. G.

MASON COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SUGARNUT, Ill., August 19, 1862.

This county with a population of less than 12,000, has furnished thirteen full companies for the war. Nearly every man, who is patriotic, and able to carry a musket, has volunteered; leaving a few of secession principles who are waiting for the draft to be enforced. Only a small part of the crops in Mason county, now standing, will be gathered. Where have they done better?

VERMILLION COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20, 1862.

While other sections of our State are *gassing* about what has been done in the way of raising men for the war, Vermillion county has not yet to have reported. Under the call for 500,000 last year, this county sent about 1,200 men, and after the last two calls we have raised ten companies, and can easily lodge of them by appearance, but the confidently expects they will make good officers.

All in all, both privates and officers have just reason to be proud of each other.

McLEAN COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 19, 1862.

I know Chicago is a great city and has sent nobly for the last 600,000; but she and all the other places will have to yield the palm to McLean county. We have this morning (Aug. 11) 1,800 volunteers under the last call. Our share was 450 of the first 300,000, and 900 for the 500,000. We are about 1,400 men in the field; at least, that number have entered the service. We have about 6,000 voters. Can any other county show such a record? This call carries off three more of our Bar; two had gone before, besides our Circuit clerk.

CROPS AND RECRUITS IN WHITESIDE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, ILL., 20th Aug., 1862.

The farmers of this county have generally succeeded by to-day in securing their wheat, the rest probably but few exceptions. There has been so much wind and rain this season that the shocks have been repeatedly blown down, and much damaged; very little is stored to be grown but it is nearly all badly blotched; and as there is much put up partially damp, there will be great liability to injury in the stacks, unless threshed immediately. The spelling and oats crop is light, but the corn promises the engrossing subject of interest, and the exertion to fill up the company of J. G. Price—now forming here is being directed with good success. It is now nearly full and will make the 6th one now from this county under the call for 300,000—leading more than our quota. Whiteside is ready with both men and money, and will continue them as long as necessary, and for the suppression of treason and rebellion. F.

Enlistments and Meetings in Davenport Western Virginia.

[From the Pottsburg Gazette.]

After the adjournment of Congress many new public meetings have been held in all parts of Western Virginia, and all, so far as we have seen, have unanimously denounced John S. Carlile as a traitor, alike to his constituents and country. Many speeches are made at these meetings, and the following resolution has gone into the Southern confederacy, where he belongs.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to John S. Carlile the use of the Penitentiary, and the services of the Superintendent and guards, to keep him safely, and that we will pay the expenses of the same.

FROM THE FIRST-SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A Successful Expedition—$10,000 Worth of Cotton taken.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP MCCLERNAND, NEAR COLLIERVILLE, } August 17, 1862.

Knowing that among your numerous readers there are many who are interested in the welfare of the 82d Illinois, I take the liberty of dropping a line concerning it. We have been lying quietly in camp near Corinth for the last two months. Last Monday we were ordered out on a scout, with six days' rations, towards Pocahontas, on the line of the Memphis railroad. By dark we were on the march. Stopping a brief period at Corinth for instructions, away we went into the enemy's country. It was reported that there was a force of about 800 rebel cavalry under Faulkner operating near Pocahontas, burning cotton and destroying Union men. Our orders were to capture or drive them out; enable the Union men to bring their cotton to market, and confiscate all that we could lay hands on belonging to rebels. At Chewalla, where we arrived towards morning, we found the 21st Missouri encamped. Here we put in three hours sleep, breakfasted and again started on our way. The day came on intensely hot—thermometer ranging from 90 to 100—scarcely a breath of air stirring; the dust arose in clouds, and hung about us in suffocating thickness. Wells and springs we seldom met with, we suffered much but finally arrived without incident at the Hatch River where we formed our camp. After crossing the ridge which divides the waters of the Tuscumbia and Hatch, we found a better country and people; this was manifest from their well kept houses and plantations. Forty-seven miles this side of Corinth we found a large number of cotton presses in close proximity to camp was soon put into requisition and operated under the direction of Capt. Wilcox, who showed the natives what brotherly hands and energy could accomplish at short notice. We stayed in our camp three days days and returned to our old camp here. We brought with us a cotton train we used at *ten thousand dollars*, nearly one half of which was confiscated; three yoke of cattle and three wagons—confiscated. Besides this we foraged sufficient beef, pork, corn and salt to sustain us while there. I think you will agree with me in saying that this expedition paid.

The guerillas gave us a wide berth, being satisfied probably, that the men who could break the iron and leaden ball of Donelson and Pittsburgh were not the ones they wanted to meet in a simple bush-whacking fight. I know it is customary for better officers to enlighten the respective regiments, but with the 82d this is unnecessary. It always does its duty. The record of its deeds of daring is written on the tombstones of her noble dead and the scarred persons of her veteran soldiers.

We are commanded by Major E. A. Bowen, who has won the confidence of every man by his personal bravery and the military and executive ability displayed by him in every position he has been assigned to. Our veteran Lieut. Sweeney and Lieut. Col. Wilson are also sentinel recuperating their health and energies, which have wasted away during their arduous services in the field, the one as brigade and the other as regimental commander. The general health of the regiment is good. We have all the cash we can use, and are fully supplied and ready for any duty the service can impose upon us. Respectfully yours, "D."

Gen. Curtis' Policy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, } CAMP AT HELENA, ARK., Aug. 16, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 13th inst., headed "General Curtis' policy," charging him with exhibiting more "care for the rebels than concern for his own troops. The army were on short rations for weeks, and the food taken has been paid for at about double the prices the planters could get for it if they hauled it to the river."

The entire article is false, unjust and pernicious; not intentionally so, I am sure, but so in fact. Not one tenth of the provisions taken by Gen. Curtis' army has been issued to other than white men. Our orders were to capture or drive them out; enable the Union men to bring their cotton to market, and confiscate all that we could lay hands on belonging to rebels. At Chewalla, where we arrived towards morning, we found the 21st Missouri encamped. Here we put in three hours sleep, breakfasted and again started on our way. The day came on intensely hot—thermometer ranging from 90 to 100—scarcely a breath of air stirring; the dust arose in clouds, and hung about us in suffocating thickness. Wells and springs we seldom met with, we suffered much but finally arrived without incident at the Hatch River where we formed our camp. After crossing the ridge which divides the waters of the Tuscumbia and Hatch, we found a better country and people; this was manifest from their well kept houses and plantations. Forty-seven miles this side of Corinth we found a large number of cotton presses in close proximity to camp was soon put into requisition and operated under the direction of Capt. Wilcox, who showed the natives what brotherly hands and energy could accomplish at short notice. We stayed in our camp three days days and returned to our old camp here. We brought with us a cotton train we used at *ten thousand dollars*, nearly one half of which was confiscated; three yoke of cattle and three wagons—confiscated. Besides this we fora

Wholesale [illegible]

1862. FALL TRADE. [illegible]

Weber, Williams & [illegible]

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, [illegible] &c., &c.

25, LAKE ST., CHICAGO. [illegible]

[illegible]

WEBER WILLIAMS & [illegible]

G. C. COOK & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES

IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,

Coffees,

Teas,

Tobaccos,

Syrups,

Spices,

Wooden Ware,

Fish,

Cordage.

FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, &c., &c., &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16&18. .... State Street, Chicago. ....16&18.

[aug22-1790-1m]

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49 Lake street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,

Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER

—AND—

SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather,

LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The situation has been so carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to car customers.

Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49....... Lake street, Chicago.......49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving. [illegible]

[au21-1764-2m]

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

Julip Straws,

Quill and Wood Tooth-picks,

Feather Dusters,

Fly Brushes.

And all goods in the line of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Headquarters for all kinds of

FISHING TACKLE.

Orders respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

WOOLEN YARNS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose.

Suitable for Army Wear.

Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Corsets, Hosiery, &c.

We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Yarns for Fall Trade.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 Lasalle street.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to

ADVANCE IN VALUE,

While we adhere to the

RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES

Upon our Entire Stock,

WHICH IS BEING

RAPIDLY CLOSED.

CALL IN SEASON.

[J]ONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.

CLOSING SALE OF

[F]ANCY DRY GOODS.

[FR]ENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

[FR]ENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

[FR]ENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A Very Large Assortment

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,

202 Randolph street, Chicago.

[CL]OTHES WRINGERS.

THE BEST NOW IN USE, WITH

[So]lid Rubber Rollers

SELF-ADJUSTING,

[PO]WER POWER PRESSURE.

Easily worked and durable.

[illegible] Wholesale and Retail

By E. PECK, Agent for Illinois,

[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

[A]GENTS WANTED.

Send for Circular and Terms.

[G]REAT EASTERN.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated [illegible] produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. New York. [illegible]

HEADACHE!—Peak's Head-[illegible] Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. [illegible]

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder,

Tested for 15 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,

Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. CHIVALL'S, 180 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.

—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street Brooklyn, New York. [jo9-a1-4m]

CATARRH! CATARRH!

R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible]

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple scientific method, without asking any questions [illegible]

Female Diseases, &c.,

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. E. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted [illegible]

Carriage Makers.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those who are intending to purchase anything in the line of Manufacture, to an examination of their stock of

READY-MADE CARRIAGES,

[illegible]

LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, DOCTORS' AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Please call at our Manufactory and examine our stock. H. & S. W. WILLETTS, Cor. State and 12th sts., Chicago, Ill.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS

44 Adams Street, Chicago.

Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by

GEORGE PENNOYER,

[illegible]

EASTERN CARRIAGES

[illegible]

Groceries.

250 HHDS. PORTO RICO AND CUBA SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking and fine cut [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

MACKEREL AND HAKE.

[illegible]

For sale by DAY & CURTISS, [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. E. WALKER, [illegible]

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT.

[illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.

[illegible]

[illegible] AND OUT HOUSE [illegible]

Educational.

CLINTON AND LYONS, IOWA.

We have one hundred and twenty acres of beautifully located land, well improved, and with fruit now growing on it, lying immediately between these two thriving towns, three-fourths of a mile from each, which we will exchange for a moderate residence and some unincumbered property in Chicago. This farm is admirably adapted for gardening and fruit purposes. It will enable any person desiring a fine country house, with all the advantages of schools, churches, &c., to get one very cheaply. We have a topographical map of the place, showing its location and situation in regard to the Mississippi river and the surrounding country, in view of both of which the property is [illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 103 and 113 Cass street, North Side. Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department, F. G. Bertrau, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Managers and an Advisory Committee. This institution will be re-opened on the 10th of Sept next. For circulars containing particulars, or any other information, apply at the institution, to F. G. BERTEAU.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL —Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a Select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 8th. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued, similar to that adopted in the best private schools in Boston. Number of pupils limited to twenty. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circulars and further information, address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 3780.

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss C. E. NOURSE will begin the third year of her School in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 48 West Ninth street.

The number of pupils is limited, and the course of study is that of the highest class of private schools, including Latin, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, English Literature, &c.

The Modern Languages are taught with the aid of the best native teachers, and French is the language of the school room.

A few pupils will this year be received as members of the family, and placed under the care of Mrs. H. E. SOLLACE, late of Columbus, Ohio, as Preceptress out of school.

Mrs. Sollace is permitted to refer to Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; F. Merrick, President Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Hon. Wm. Dennison, Prof. T. G. Wormley, J. W. Andrews, Esq., Columbus, Ohio, and others.

The greatest attention is paid to Physical Culture, and a course of Calisthenics and Games are in daily and acceptable use among the pupils.

Circulars can be had on application to Miss N. at Cincinnati.

Miss Nourse refers by permission to Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Geo. S. Hillard, do.; Edwin P. Whipple, do.; Mrs. Ryland, Cincinnati; W. M. Corry, Esq., do.; John Kebler, Esq., do.

Also, to the following and other parents of pupils in Cincinnati the past year: W. S. Groesbeck, D. K. Cady, J. W. Ellis, R. Burnet, R. Hosea, Geo. Carlisle, J. L. Foullilier, S. W. Pomeroy, E. D. Mansfield.

au21-1777-3w

MRS. HOMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

La Porte Union Seminary.

This Institution, comprising three Departments, PRIMARY, PREPARATORY and ACADEMIC, will commence its First Term on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1862.

A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated, whose health and general deportment will be under the watchful and considerate supervision of the Principal. The German language will constitute a part of the regular course of instruction. This department will be under the care of a German lady of well known ability and success as a teacher.

Greek, Latin and French will be optional, and as full a course of each as desired can be taken.

Tuition payable quarterly in advance.

Calisthenics, Vocal Music and Composition in the various languages taught, will receive regular attention throughout the course.

For terms apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, La Porte, Indiana.

au21-1785-1m

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M. Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8th. Circulars, giving full particulars, will be sent on application to either of the Professors, at Lake Forest, or to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. E. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago. Lake Forest, August 18, 1862. au19-1695-1m

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office. Z. GROVER, Principal.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2.50 to $4.50 per week. Healthfulness of location, freedom from immoral influences, extensive Cabinets of Geology and Natural History, valuable Library and thorough course of study, among the special facilities to students. The Preparatory school, connected with the University, is in a flourishing condition. Send for catalogues.

Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862. HENRY S. NOYES.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY.—The 25th term of this Institution will commence on the 10th of September. Applications for admission should be made to the Principal, Miss PHILENA FOBES, Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, who will furnish catalogues gratuitously on application, by mail or otherwise.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President.

Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study.

Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught.

FORTY DOLLARS per ten in for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commence s Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River. Will open its second year, Sept. 24, 1862, with a regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and professors, thorough appointments, one of the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, Museum, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest instruction in French, German and Book-Keeping free of charge. [illegible] Cadets board, room, and tuition [illegible] Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL!

The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the

Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y, OF LA SALLE,

Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for these Coals on the West side, on Beach street, [illegible] of Twelfth street, where I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our

NUT SIZE,

For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested, to our

Desulphurized Coal,

Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals.

Let consumers come and see and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find just what they want, and at a price $2 to $3 per ton less than any other good coal in this market. Orders for any quantity left at either of my Yards, on the North side, foot of Lasalle street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilksbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; freights and expenses added. They mine all their own Coal, and can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal can be bought from any other source. Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.

Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest Wholesale and Retail prices.

Offices: 282 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, 124 and 126 South Market street, and 749 South Clark street, foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 6157.

ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Wool.

WOOL!

We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,

Commission Merchants,

28 South Water st., Chicago.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Raithman & Manson, brass founders and refinishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT MANSON, GEORGE RAITHMAN.

Chicago, August 22d, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

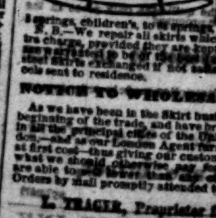
Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 78 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 120 South Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Beaded Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and [illegible] French Skirts [illegible] Springs, children's, [illegible]

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. [illegible]

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our European Agent furnishes us our goods at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of [illegible] Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

[illegible] New York Factory, 28 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Helen M mrs 2; Alexander Anna mrs; Alexander Evelin N mrs; Alleson Catharine; Aavon Henrietta miss; Alberta Margaretta miss; Annington Susan mrs; Anderson Sarah mrs; Avery S T mrs; Austin Maria T miss; Ashley Wm W mrs; Atkinson John mrs

B

Bruce Jane A miss; Berget Harriet mrs; Brown John J mrs; Brown Jennie miss; Bunker Wm H mrs; Buchanan Mary A miss; Burton Nellie miss; Burdick Mattie miss; Burch Minnie miss; Byrne Sarah Ann; Burke Catherine miss; Burke Sarah mrs; Byton Jennette miss; Butler Helen miss; Baldwin S D mrs; Babcock Mary miss; Baldwin Hannah A miss; Babbett Mary Ann mrs; Bernard S A mrs; Barton Sarah miss; Barrett Mary A miss; Barnard A L miss; Bates Susan C miss; Bates Helen miss; Beebe Mary E mrs; Beebe Mary E miss; Bell Maggie miss; Bell Hannah mrs; Beedy Theresa P miss; Bell Margaret miss; Bissell Eliza P miss; Biger Jinney miss; Bird Matilda mrs; Blanks Martha A mrs; Boland Elizabeth miss; Bond Ann mrs; Bond Mary E mrs; Botsford E A miss; Boothe Isabella miss; Boyce Emma miss; B nn Anna mrs; Bortman Louisa; Bedford Ann C mrs; Brackett O F mrs; Brown Elizabeth mrs; Bryant Jennie M mrs; Butt Catherine mrs; Briggs Zeruah M miss; Bridges Emma J miss

C

Calado Louisa miss; Caldar Mary Ann mrs; Cahill Ellen miss; Capps Sarah mrs; Carney Helen miss; Carey Mary; Carlin Amelia miss; Carter Sarah Ann mrs; Carroll Anna miss; Carter Laura miss; Corran Maggie miss; Carkner A M mrs; Casemier; Case Millie C mrs; Casey Johanna; Castello Minnie miss; Chapin Lizzie miss; Chelton Emma; Chase Charlotte mrs; Chase Harriet; Churcher Cornelia mrs; Chettick Margaret miss; Clifford John widow; Clarkson Anna miss; Clagston Henry mrs; Clement Rachel mrs; Cleveland Esther miss; Clyde Ann mrs; Clark Lissie Bell; Clark mrs; Coleye Hulda mrs; Cole F B mrs; Colby M A mrs 2; Cole L E mrs; Cole George H mrs; Cornman Ellen; Cotton Edward mrs; Cook Terrah miss; Conway Margaret; Cooper Edmund; Conley Edwin mrs; Conoly Jane miss; Coolbaugh Corydon mrs; Covil Jane mrs; Cermode Jane mrs; Cramer Sarah Jane mrs; Crane August mrs; Cronin Mary miss; Cresser R M mrs; Cresup Ellen E mrs; Crooker William W mrs; Cushing Geo A mrs

D

Darling Fannie mrs; Daggie Julia mrs; Daly Polly miss; Day Mary L miss; Daly Ellen; Davies Maria mrs; Davis Robert mrs; Denchfield C M mrs; Depen Elizabeth miss; De Lea Mary mrs; Devin Hanora; Dee Mary mrs; Devan Lizzey miss; Dempsey Lizzy miss; Dempsey Mary mrs; Devine Wm mrs; Dixon Maria mrs; Digby Fanny mrs; Doyle Margaret miss; Doran mrs; Dergan Mary mrs; Drullard Frank E miss; Doughty Mattie miss; Dond Margaret mrs; Dooling Mary; Duryea Jarvis mrs; Dyas Carrie H miss 3; Dunham Sarah mrs; Durfee Lottie miss; Dunn Cate mrs; Duffy Mary mrs; Dunn Mary miss; Durand Anna W mrs; Dunlap Eliza J mrs; Dunbar Eliza P miss

E

Eames Cornelia mrs; Ereide Ann mrs; Easterbrook A mrs; Edson Helen M mrs; Edwards Amanda mrs; Egan Johanna miss; Elliott Anthony mrs 3; Ellsworth Lottie miss; Emond Marseille mrs

F

Farrell Margaret mrs; Farwell Charles mrs; Farmer Mary A mrs; Farrell Anny; Farwell Nancy mrs; Fannimore Martha P miss; Fannimore Jennie A miss; Fink Mary miss; Fitch Amis M mrs; Fitzgerald Mary mrs; Finnell Mary mrs; Fitzsimmons Hattie mrs; Fitzgerald Ann mrs; Fitzgerald Jen mrs 2; Fisher Mary miss; Fink Rosetta mrs; Flemming Navoral mrs; Flanders Saml jr mrs; Fosbush Harriet M; Fowler H mrs; Foster Hanna M miss; Fon Abbie E miss; Ford Seth L mrs; Franklin Nellie miss; Puell H M mrs; Bream Mary R mrs; Frasenburg Fred mrs; Fudley Emily miss

G

Gaskins mrs; Garhen Elizabeth miss; Goult Susan S mrs; Gilmer V mrs; Gilbert S C mrs; Glass S A miss; Gleeson Ellen mrs; Gillespie Jennie mrs; Gilson Rosa mrs; Gallisher Annie miss; Godfrey Mattie miss; Golden Ellen miss; Gould O mrs; Godrech Mollie E mrs; Gould R mrs; Graham Elizabeth B miss; Goodridge Mollie C miss; Graham Maria mrs; Grey Sophie miss; Graham Maria miss; Graves J H mrs; Griffith Josie miss; Greenwood Jennie mrs; Griggs Fannie miss; Green Sarah miss; Garth Ella miss

H

Hager Mary mrs; Hagle Eliza mrs; Hall L mrs; Halsey Lucy mrs; Halsey Anna miss; Halsey Mary mrs; Hanly Patrick widow; Harford Ann mrs; Harre Joannah; Harteigen mrs; Harvey Mary mrs; Harper Josephine miss; Harder Eliza; Harraw Frank A mrs; Hart M P mrs; Hasset Bridget miss; Hatfield M C mrs; Hayes mrs; Hayward mrs; Hendricks P W mrs; Healy Johanna mrs; Hess M W miss; Hickey Josephine miss; Hills N C mrs; Hitchcock J C mrs; Hiland Mary miss; Hilliard Emma E miss; Holland Victoria madm; Hogan Margaret mrs; Hooker Rosa; Holley Nat mrs; Hoagland J C miss; Hollister Mary mrs; Hodge Mary J mrs; Hogan Margaret mrs; Hoelne mrs; Horrigan Marry mrs; Howard Lizzie M mrs; Howard Delia A miss; Hunt Eliza mrs; Hubbard Thomas mrs; Hufman Sofey mrs; Hughes Annie E mrs; Husted Mary miss

J

James Elizabeth; Jennings Alice miss; Jennings Marcia miss; Jones Ruth B mrs; Johnson Emily miss; Johnson Geo mrs; Johnson S M miss

K

Kane Sarah Miss; Kearney Catherine miss; Keegan Mary mrs; Kerns Ellen J miss; Keith A L mrs; Kely Julia miss; Kelly Sophia mrs; Kelly L O Miss; Kehl Lydia E 3; Kelso Elizabeth miss; Keeler Katie miss; Kinsla Catherine mrs; Kendall Amandah M miss; Knox John R mrs; Knobloch Sarah A mrs; Kendall Mary L; King Ellen A mrs; King Charles mrs; Kirlin Mary miss; Kimbell Margaret H miss; Kimball O E mrs; Kidder Albert mrs; Knells Bridget; Knight Martha C; Knapp Almira mrs

L

Lawler Michael mrs; Laba Lissa mrs; Lake K G mrs; Larnime miss; Lake Martha miss; Lizzie Gardner mrs; Leach Fannie L; Lefevear Catrine; Lee J Lewis mrs; Letner Harriet E mrs; Livingston Marg'et miss; Lindsay Hannah mrs; Lilleston Amelia mrs; Longan Margaret mrs; Loomis Sarah B miss; Lordon Harriet W; Lorier Francis E miss; Louis-Belle miss; Luce Mary Ann miss; Littlefield Emily miss

M

Magner Bridget; Mahen Maggie miss; Madigan Hanah mrs; Mahoney Hanah mrs; Mahlman Rosa mrs; Mabor Margret miss; Manson M S mrs; Marshall Ellen miss; Martes Elizabeth mrs; Marten Louisa mrs; Marshall J mrs; Mahoney Ellen mrs; Marder John mrs; Mather Callsta miss; Mathews Rachel mrs; Matheson Mary B miss; Matchews Jennie mrs; Matteson Delphine mrs; Merley C P miss; Miller Emergene miss; Melvard Mary mrs; Miller Nelly miss; Miller Bridget mrs; Moloney Patrick C mrs; Moak J W mrs; Mongenger Anna mrs; Molony Mary mrs; Morton Aggie miss; Morton Ella miss; Morse Robert mrs; Morley Serena mrs; Moran E mrs; Moore Mary mrs 3; More Sarah mrs; Moyres Ella miss; Murphey Mary mrs; Murphey Harris miss; Myers Ann miss; Murphey F mrs; Murphey H mrs; Murray Margaret mrs

Mc

McCarthy Kate mrs; McBeth Agnes miss; McAffee Flora H mrs; McAllester Martha miss; McCabe F mrs; McCarthy Betsy miss; McCormick Maria miss; McCloud Catherine miss; McDonnell Theresa B miss; McDermott M miss 2; McGillis Flora miss; McGuire Cath mrs; McGill Sarah mrs; McIntyre Martin mrs; McKee Ally C miss; McLaughlin Mary miss; McMahon mrs; McMahon Eliza; McMasty Mary mrs; McMahon Mary miss; McNamara Mary miss

N

Nelson W T mrs; Nears Lizzie miss; NewCondes Mary miss; Nosbot Aggie miss; Newman Flora W miss; Nolan Sarah miss; Nolan Eliza miss

O

Oliver Helen M mrs; Oliver Henry mrs; Osborne S H miss; Osborne Agnes mrs; Osgood Mary A mrs; O'Brien Frank mrs; O'Callaghan Pat'k mrs; O'Mally John mrs 2; O'Neill mrs; O'Mally Sarah E miss; O'Meara Mary H miss

P

Paith Susan miss; Packard N B miss; Parish Sarah mrs; Patian Wm dr mrs; Paul A mrs; Patee Susan mrs; Payne Maggie mrs; Payne Catherine mrs; Perry Caroline mrs; Pernell Caroline mrs; Peck James mrs; Pendleton Lissie miss; Petrie Jennie miss; Peterson L F mrs 3; Petero Mary mrs; Pitt Susan miss; Pinter Barbara miss; Pickering Chas mrs; Powell Mary miss; Powers Josephine mrs; Potter Ann mrs; Poudan B J miss; Putral Jane mrs

Q

Quackenbush M E mrs

R

Randall M L mrs; Rankin James mrs; Remington Cordelei miss; Randall Wm mrs; Rice J J H mrs; Kiver E L mrs; Reed Ida R mrs; Reed Ema Newton miss; Rigney Lizzy mrs; Richards Alice miss; Riordon H miss; Richardson Henry mrs; Rigby John mrs; Richards E H miss; Robinson Mary Anne mrs; Rodolf G K mrs; Roberts Margret miss; Rowen Mary Ann miss; Ryan Patrick J mrs

S

Sawyer E L miss; Scott Andrew mrs; Scoville Sam'l mrs; Schwind E M miss; Scott Johanna miss; Seeley Cora miss; Sweet Mathilda miss; Seaton Arelia mrs; Shelter Simon Catherine; Shuler W D mrs; Shipman Sarah; Shelley Effeda mrs; Shepard Harriet A; Shepard Otis mrs; Snow Sarah Ann miss; Sloan Mary E miss; Simons Eliza miss; Smith P T mrs; Smith Alice Aroon miss; Smith Jane M mrs; Somerville A M miss; Stapleton Catherine miss; Stannard Nellie mrs; Stephens Hattie miss; Stevens Sarah miss; Stuart E P mrs; Steele Lucy C mrs; Steele Laura miss; Sturtevant Nellie B; Sullivan Dennis mrs; Summers M E mrs; Switzer Maria A mrs; Summers M E mrs; Sweet Mary mrs; Swann Samuel mrs; Stem Wm mrs

T

Taylor Lizzie H miss; Taft Sarah A; Terry Jenni; Terry Elizabeth; Thayer Maria A mrs; Thomas Julia; Tod Sarah E; Tod Eliza; Travis Matilda; Tod Ellen; Tobin Jeanett; Tobin Eliza; Twiford Elizabeth; Turner Dora miss; Twiggs Clara E

V

Van Steenberg Sarah mrs; Vancedell Ella mrs 2

Y

Young Mary; Young Andrew 2; Younghine A miss; Yates mrs

W

Wales Carry N miss; Walker Fanny A miss; Walrath Abram E mrs; Wallace John B mrs; Wallace Mary John mrs; Ward E miss; Wardman Flora miss; Ward Eliza Jane miss; Watley Agnes; Warner Wm mrs; Wier Mary E mrs; Wetherill E W mrs 3; Wells Frank mrs; Wells Addie miss; Walsh Mary E miss; Walsh Minnie miss; Walsh Martha E miss; Walsh Ellen miss; Walsh Margaret E miss; Whitcomb Naomi mrs 2; Whitney Alice H miss; Whitney Eliza A miss; Whitman Geo mrs; Whipple Maria mrs; Wibbell Anna miss; Willard Elizabeth mrs; Willets Alice M mrs; Wiswell C L mrs; Wilbur Dora; Williams mrs; Wood Mary H D; Woodbury Hellen; Wright Eliza; Wright Agnes miss; Wright J A mrs; Wright [illegible]; Wychoff Geo H mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Abbott A A; Anderson A; Anderson Geo; Andrews C; Ackley Patrick; Allen Calvin; Adams E F; Alerton S W; Avery H M; Allis Wm; Anderson Geo; Ashley Theo W; Ahern Geo; Abrahams W G; Andrews Jas H; Alexander J G; Adams James E; Armstrong Jas A; Alee John; Ashworth Jos; Ausland Isaac; Altman John; Allen Joseph; Andrews Wm; Allison Wm J; Abbott Wm E; Anderson W P; Ackerman Wm K; Arnold W B; Avery Moses

B

Bassing L E; Barge Lesley G; Batcham W E; Blandin W T; Beardsley W H; Birney W A; Black W D; Black W; Blum Wm L; Benedict Wm H; Bordell Wm; Boston Wm H; Bascom Wm; Baylor W H; Babbitt John; Benham Jeriah; Bell John M; Baker Jasper N; Blessing Newton; Beckett James; Pafron James; Banks J W; Barry James M; Bates H M; Barnes Jay C; Batley Henry; Bitzinger Geo W; Barnard S P; Bacon Fred W; Barnes Saml; Barnes Francis; Barlyett Sherm'n; Benjamin T M; Bartels F; Blanchard E W; Black E & L; Beakett Geo; Bishop Edwd 2; Bishop Ezekiel; Barber Erastus; Black Dick; Berg Chas; Burdick F N dr; Burns Chas; Blair C J; Bigelow C; Barnes Nelson; Babbitt A; Bartelle A H; Barnes Nelson; Barber & son; Batcheller & son; Babcox Andw L; Bostwick Fred; Birchard A C; Boddish C N major 2; Brown Andrew; Bowen & Gover; Burlingame Abner; Breed A B; Brown Erastus; Brown capt; Bristol Chas; Buck Cornelius; Bushnell Chester; Burley P; Bristen Patrick; Brainard Chas; Barns Frank; Bryant S F; Burling Ed; Brose Roger J; Boyder Robt; Brewster E & L; Burke Thos rev; Bryan Frank; Ballen Sylvester; Brown F J; Brown T F Hent; Butler Fred; Butler John W; Bow Julius; Brunner Joe 2; Bryant James; Bradley James; Brenan James E; Burhams J H; Bryan J M; Bosler Jas W; Bowers J N; Burhans J H; Boggs James; Brewer Jerome; Brandson Jacob N; Brown Hamlet; Bromley Henry A; Bradshaw H J; Broughton E L; Bridgewater H; Bookhalt Geo; Briggs Geo W L 2; Byrne Geo; Barke Mathew; Briggs Geo W L; Boyington Ivery; Burnes Lucas; Bronson W G; Bushnel Wm; Bruson W G; Brown Wm H; Ballon Wallace; Burke John; Burk John; Bronson John G; Brooks John; Boyd John; Boden John; Bowers John W; Bowerfield John; Brewster Morris; Buel James M

C

Cain brothers; Clark Albert; Clark A J capt; Cady Nelson W; Carpenter W H; Chamberlain A W; Chilson & Gee; Cassel A L; Cally Patrick N; Caseman Chas; Carpher Patrick; Clarke Chas F; Camlott C; Cain Patrick; Cary David; Campell Donald; Carradine Robt; Catheryn Edw'd 2; Clarke E F; Cameron Frank; Cartier Francis; Callen F L revd; Chapman S L; Campbell G; Custer Geo 3; Cain Thos; Campbell Geo; Chambers W G; Clinch Geo; Clark T W 3; Chamberlain H; Chapman Geo; Chase Hiram; Chapin H; Cleghorn J H; Colley Jas M; Clarey James; Carigen Jacob; Clark James; Carter J Henry; Closen James K; Charlesworth Jos; Campbell John 2; Cain John; Carson John; Cawry John; Casper W G; Campell W B gen; Carpenter J Scott; Clagon John H; Champlain W W; Chapman Wm; Capron Lewis; Clerk recruiting officer; Clark W O; Chandelly capt; Cain Michael; Chamberlain Lee; Canton Lewis; Collins Richd; Conner Thos; Cross & Harper; Crawford A A; Cook Orestus; Colburn Benj; Curran Owen; Craig A A; Conedy Patrick; Cotwell Chas; Curtis Chas B; Connolly Chas F; Courigan Patk; Cunningham D capt; Colbert David; Crane D F; Craine Danl P; Cummin Dinn; Codman Peter; Colbert David; Colbert E; Cratt Eli R; Cowley Robt J; Cook & co; Coburn Edwin; Crampton Edwd; Cobleigh E J; Collamer E; Collins Richd J; Cornwall F H; Crowe Thos J; Cooley Geo W; Cochlan Thos; Crocker Geo H; Colby G W 3; Coe Geo C & co; Cross H; Curtis T E 3; Cole Henry; Cook Henry W; Cobb Henry D; Crain Vincent; Conkey Harris'n; Cooley James; Crocker James; Cotton James; Cronan James; Cooper J K; Cunlish James; Cowles Jas O; Collins Jas O; Clark J S & co; Combe J M; Coogan John; Crouch John; Crockett Joel B; Cochran John C; Crossman Jno W; Colwell Joseph H; Congdow Jos H; Collins John; Crofford John; Corneyworth Wm; Cudworth W W 2; Collins Wm; Conyers Wm; Cowles Wm; Cushing Wm; Cummins Lucius; Connors Michl; Coleman M L; Cogan Martin; Cory Milo F; Cook Wm

D

Dewey J T; Douglas B F serg; Dauly Newell; Downer Orson; Dodge N S dr; Dwyer P H; Dietrich Chas; Wright C A; Dean C; Dobson R; Davis Eugene; Donoughe D; Dart S M; Dickerson G A; Dutton Silas; Develin W; Diving R; Dunn Thos; Dodge T B; Deversey Thos; Dass Geo; Delargey Thos; Dunn V C; Downing H H; Darvall Henry; Douglas John; Dorsey John; Deroy John; Deerey Jesse; Duffy James; Dice J M 3; Daly Jas Henl 3; Darling Isaac; Dorchester J C; Delaney J; Donghin J B; Dixon John H; Davis John; Dynan John; Defrain Joseph; Downing Josiah; Doran John; Durham Joseph; Dean J jr; Dawson W; Danbrack Wm; Dixon W H; Dickinson W B; Dunn Wm; David Wm; Doran Wm; Divers Wm; Delevie M M; Daffey Martin; Dullard Michael; Dunn Michael; Davis M J; Dugey John; Dillon W L; Dunbrack W; Dulon W L 2; Delong James

E

Egan Lawrence; Edmonds L; Edwards W T; Evans Wm F 2; Edmonds Wm; Edwards J W; Eagan John; Eaton Jos rev; Eaton Isham; English James; Edwards Thos; Esson James; Eaton J H rev; Edwards T G Wm; Eating S & G; Edbrook G H; Evers Robt; Exman Chas; Enderson C N; Ewers Chas; Edwards A 2; Elliott B F; Evans & Bros; Edwards T O dr

F

Fagan mr; Farrell mr; Forbes E W L; Fenley Wm H; Fleming M co; Flower Walter L; Fleming Wm capt; Flanigan John 2; Farman Wm W; Fishburn John; Farnsworth F W; Farwell John H; Fitzgerald John; Farnsworth J M; Fisher John; Fink Joseph; Freeman Isaac H; Fisher Lewis; Funck Joseph; Fraser Thos; Farr J T; Foley James; Farrell Henry; Fink Henry; Farrell J H; Fuller Geo T; Ford T; Foster Geo; Funck James O; Forbes Geo; Fitzgerald G; Fitzgerald F M; Fay Timothy; Farley T M & co; Flint S L capt; Furray Stephen; Fisher Fredk P; Fisher P; Frome Frank M; Forrest Frank C; Fox Frank; Faulkes Edmd D; Folsom E revd; Furlong Robt; Ford Edwd; Foster C H; Ford E H; Fulters W P; Ferry D D; Farmen Davis; Flaherty Patk; Fisher P L; Fitzgerald Patk; Farmer Patk; Foley Philip; Flearity Dick; Flint C C Rev; Frenyer Oliver; Freeman & Holt; Fellows Oliver; Fitch A H; Fuller Abijah; Ferris A & dr; Fields Oliver; Finck A K; Flagg E C

G

Gorman Michl; Gregory mr; Glisman Wm; Gamble W I capt; Gallagher W C; Grant W W; Goold W; Geaney Wm; Gallagher Wm; Gale W J; Gaylord Wm E H; Green John R; Gleeson John; Grant John P & co; Green John H; Goggin John; Gages S W; Grimes E W; Goway Solomon; Goodrich E J; Gilman S W; Green Alfred; Gavin E F; Grans R M & co; Goodwillie R G & co; Gatfield Edwd; Gittman John; Good Jhon N; Gavin John B; Gelts James; Gray John capt; Green Jas A D; Gattle John; Grant James; Gillespie James; Gabhasan James; Green J; Gould J M; Goddard H; Gallup H C; Gray H C; Gibbons Thos; Gorry or Ferry E J; Gerard Eugene; Gage D; Greeley D M dr; Gulliman Danl; Gooding D W C; Gristle Chas B; Gilan Chas A; Garabrant C; Gregory Thos C; Gibbs Geo; Gormond J J; Gilligan Thos; Gippe Thos; Gamble G H; Green T capt; Grenell T W; Gage G A; Gilmartin Geo; Gibbs Frank; Green F W; Gilson F A; Goodrich S E; Goodwin F; Gilbert Chas; Galligan Peter; Gould Asa; Granger A H lieut; Giet Albert; Greenden A S; Goodrich A E; Graves A W; Gilbert Austin S

H

Hally Mike; Hale Martin; Headley Wm L 3; Hendry Wm L; Hall; Helling Jno; Hanger Jno; Hendrickson Jno; Hawley Jos D; Hamlin J H; Hanson James; Hancox James S; Hefferenon James; Harrison J W; Hayden James; Hartcastle Thos; Haney James; Harmon J P; Haney James W; Hareen J C; Ham J; Herman K; Hale Geo; Hammond Geo; Harrington Geo; Hark Geo W; Herbut Geo; Haven G S; Herris Geo; Hammeth Saml; Harris S; Henry Ralph; Hague Richd; Haskin E; Hamlin R D; Harden Frances E; Hess David; Harvey Chas; Hatch Chas; Hammill C W; Harrington Patk; Harris O 2; Harris G L; Hayes P; Haviland A C; Harris Andrew; Heald Nelson; Harmon Alice E; Harris, Risley & Ketchum; Heath & Heard; Harvey & Lamb; Hale & Hamlin; Hesson Geo B; Bolt Henry; Helk Michl; Holmes Wm; Hough W; Hollister W & co; Hooker mr K; Horner mr; Hogue mr L; Hopkinson mr; Hollister mr 2; Bill mr; Hanket mr J; Hurst Joseph; Horan Jno; Holding Jno S; Huntress Jno K; How Jno; Howard Jno; Hickey Jas; Howe F A; Hough Jeremiah; Holbrook Jas S; Hensenworth Jas; Howard J J; Hill Jas W; Hurd J L & co; Humphry J O; Hide J W; Hill James K; Huntress H W; Hills W C; Hovee H A; Hubbard Horace; Hill J B; Hibbard Thos W; Hughes G Q; Himmans G Q; Hoyle Thos; Hinsdale T D; Higgins Pasbery; Halset George; Hildebrand Theo; Hickcox Frank W; Halcomb S E; Hubbard F; Holloward Edwd 2; Humphrey Ed W; Hopkins D H; Hough R E; Hilton R D; Hubbard Doan C; Holly Chas; Holland Chas; Hutchinson C K A; Hutchins C N; Halse Addison; Hilson And capt; Howard A; Hachinson A C; Huchinson H Rd; Hugh Abraham; Huggen & Worlen; Higgins & Fowler; Hutchings & co; Hacker & Jolce; Hitchcock & co; Huyck G L

I

Ingoldsby Alex; Imeson Chris; Irons Chas D 2; Ibbotson I; Irish Geo; Irwin mr; Irwin Jno H

J

Janson & Smith; Janson Egbert S; Jay Freeman S; Jackson R C; Jackson T A; Jackson Saml H; Jacobs Louis; James C C major; James J J; Jewett B W; Jewett Owen; Jennings Thos; Jeffers Joe; Johns Wm; Jones & Rierdon; Jones R A capt; Jones Henry; Jones H; Jones Henry L; Jones Jos; Johnson & Spencer; Johnson E H; Johnson S B; Johnson Thos; Johnson Geo; Johnson J E; Johnson Jno 3; Johnson Michael; Justus Henry; Justus Wm

K

King Wyllys; King Wm F; Kimball Willard; Kaneley Jno; Kendig J A J 3; Kieley Jno; Kellogg J E; King Jas; Kerr J B lieut; Keefe Jas; Klinchens J W; Kent Jas 2; Kline G F; Kiney Thos; Karns Geo; Kirkpatrick T F; Kelly Thos; Kavanagh S; Keefe Stephen; Kennicott Frank; Killgrove E A 3; Kerr Robt capt; Kerr Edsha M; King P P & co; Kellogg C D 2; Kinaman B F 2; Kendall A W 2; Kitten & Bloom 2

L

Ledington Jno; Larney Jno; Lineban Mich'l; Lawlor Michael; Leslie Jno; Lightstone Levi; Larkin Michael; Langston Warren; Lyons Willard; Lapham Wm; Lamb Jno C; Leonard Joseph; Lee Wm S; Lewis Jno J P; Long John; Lecca John; Lewis Jas W; Leavenworth E; Lindley Robt; Littlefield D G; Leach DeWitt C; Leonard D; Lord John S; Leach John C; Landreth J H; Lindon James; Lewis James; Leigh James; Loomis J H; Lee James; Long Jas capt 2; Looby Jas; Lavers Jas; Lyman J; Lee J C; Lambert Jessie; Landers Jas; Lovley; Valen-Lawrence; Lowers Geo W; Londin A 2; Laraby Alex; Lyby B S; Lockwood A; Lamb Albert; Lally Thomas; Lenn Thomas; Loomis Thomas F jr; Lovejoy Stephen; Little G W; Lamb S; Loomis Frank C; Locke S E; Leonard Frank; Linehan F M; Lord F A; Levy E; Lindeman Richard; Ward J; Lepper C C; Leet Allen B; Lane Benjamin; Laughlin & co; Leagley & bros; Lyon L & co

M

Mulvany Mich'l; Miller L C; Moulton Louis; Miller L W capt; Miller & co W S; Miller W J; Mower W A; Mulvy John; Miller John; Morris Jule R; Mitchell John J; Moughan Jno; Mower John; Murphy Jno H; Mooney J I; Morris J Harris; Morse James; Moor Jas W; Miller Hiram 2; Mischmore J F; Mooney Jacob; Miller H G; Moe H H; Myers S Groot; Morden Geo H; Mullen Thos; Munson T; Moulton Ed M; Morris Elisha; Murphy Edward; Myers E; Munroe Duncan; Moorhouse Edward; Miller Ernst A; Montague D J; Murphy Phillip; Mulligan Pat; Moran Patrick; Murphy Philip H; Miller Aaron; Morse Benjamin; Murphy A N; Miller Alex; Miller A M; Montgomery Alex S; Miller Abner; Mott A; Moe Addison; Moor Abram; Moore O C Dr; Mersey Lev F; Marrell; F L; Merritt Mark; Merrill M J; Mead Geo; Mason Wm E; Marshall John L; Marsh Wm; Miller Robert; Merick Willard; Mattole John jr; Mayfield John; Merriman John 2; Marshall Jackson; Maury J H; Mathewson Jas; Matteson J G; Martin Jas L; Meacham H G; Mattle Geo; Munroe Thos; Matteson Geo B; Martin Thos L; Mead Theodore; Merriall Silas; Marshall Frank 2; Marsh Samuel; Mentor S F; Mead E R; Mecam Robert R; Merrill David; Maltby D W; Mason Patrick; Manning Patrick; Mark A H; Maker A B; Marsh Oliver; Martin Warrick; Mann & Fuller

Mc

McNamara Michl; McCormick E; McNeil L; McCarthy Martin; McCarthy mr; McAndrews mr; McDonald; McCutcheon; McGrath Wm; McDonnell Wm; McNaughton J C; McKeys Jno; McVey Jno; Mclnally H B; McKillip John; McCarthy Jas; McDonald M H; McKinnon G; McCable C; McCormick M A; McCorde W G; McAllister R; McAlpin J; McKinley & co; McCandless D A; McCabe Dennis; McVey Phillip; McMahon Park; McCord Chas; McCarthy G V; McAlester Chas; McDermott C B; McDermott S; McKinnon; McNutt A; McKey Angus; McGarry B

N

Nash L D; North Levi J; Norton Warn jr; Nelson Wm; Nichols Wm C; Nixen Wm; Noolan Joseph; Norter Jno; Norcott Jno; Neany James; Nolan James; Nash J; Newland H; Newcomb Jas; Nesbit Thos; Nash Thos 2; North Frank F; Negli Edwd; Nazamore Edwd; Noonan Patk 2; Noble Isaac H; Nelson Carlis C; Norris Alex; Netting Alonzo; Newton Robt & co; Nichols, Britt & co

O

Osborn D G 3; Osborn Wm H; O'Harray Wm; Ostrum Wm J; Ogden Joseph; O'Hignon H G; Osgood G W; Odell Francis E; Olnstead E C; Owen Robert; Owen Roger M; Osborn Cyrus; Oxenbow A H; O'Brien Jas; O'Brien Richard; O'Connell Dan; O'Conner Robt; O'Conner Bryan; O'Donnell W F; O'Halloran Jno; O'Hara James; O'Meara James; O'Maley Austin; O'Maley Jas; O'Neil John o gen

P

Picket William; Pope W S; Pansch W D rev; Pusey Willis E; Powell W D & co; Parker W D; Porter J B; Parker John B; Pocock John B; Piggitt John; Poliman John; Polleff John M; Pound William; Petrie Henry; Purdy J H; Patmore J D; Phillips I capt; Petman James; Price J C; Patchen Henry D; Pitkin H W; Potter M & co; Painter W H; Powell Thos M; Parks Geo S 2; Perry George H; Palmen G W; Paddock Geo; Parsec George; Pitkin George; Phillips S S; Phillips S S; Price Edward; Palmer D; Partlow David; Perkins Charles; Powers Patrick; Phelan Patrick; Payne Chas W; Potter Charles; Prescott Chas H; Phillippe C & co; Parkinson C P; Peterson Charles; Prince Charles; Peabody Chas H; Powers Patrick; Pettit Ed W; Patton Alex; Poucher & Yates; Perry Amos W; Perry A; Platt Wm B; Phillson J Miller; Putnam L N; Phelps M & co

Q

Quirk D; Quigley John

R

Rogan Michl; Rogers S W; Ransom L W; Richards Lemi; Reiley Michl; Russell Wm H; Russell J; Rotchford Jno; Reid Jno; Riley Jno; Rutledge Joseph; Roach Jno; Rhodes Jno; Rid Joseph; Reiley Jno C; Riley Jno; Reiley Jno D; Robb James W; Ripson Jno; Roper Jno; Ridgely J N; Rice J; Reynolds J H; Reed Jacob R; Rowan J A C; Russell Isaac; Richart Jas; Ray James; Richards Robt; Rand J U; Riley James; Roe Jas; Riley Geo D; Reed Jacob R; Russell Geo W; Rogers Theo F; Rouse T; Robertson T D; Ratabun Gideon; Ryan Thos; Rowe V R; Reynolds Thos; Roberts Saml D; Russell G F; Roberts S S; Rockwood Frank or Fred; Ramsay Silas; Richman Frank; Ricker S A S; Rane Frank; Randolph S M; Rundel S Z; Ryon P; Roy Rev Edw; Roberts Elisha E; Rossiter R W; Randolph Rily F; Runnels & Langdon; Reilley Eugene; Ross D; Ross E H; Reed Robert; Rutherford Dav; Ryan Daniel; Rohe Danely; Rondel Chas; Rea Charley; Rhodes Chas C; Russell Chas H; Richards C H; Ross Patrick; Roberts Chas A; Rosse Chas A; Rowan Patrick; Rees A W; Rawson & Co; Reed & Smith; Rataler J; Ramsdell & Co; Reynolds Alonzo; Rorke Andrew; Robbins & Garton; Rice & Burnett; Rickert J J D

S

Sharp Louis L; Seymour M A; Sanborn mr; Savage Wm; Sherborn Jos; Samuels Jno; Secor Jerome; Shaw Jno; Scovill J N; Short J S; Shrive T T; Satterlee Jas K; Sheley J A; Sherwood Jay; Saville Henry; Shelton Clay; Sheehan Tim; Sauvais Thos; Saxton Geo H; Seymour Geo W; Seavey Thos B; Shrahy Geo 2; Seaverns Fred A; Sari Sam; Sabin Edwd D; Senyardetephen; Sawyer F W; Sawyer Franklin; Scholes Richd; Sheldon Russell; Sizer Edwd; Shaw Dan; Seymour E P; Salisbar Dan; Segar W P capt; Sayreman Chas; Sherwood N L; Sheridan B; Shute N J; Sedgewick F; Sockett O; Sherman Willerd; Skinner L W; Stephens mr; Stevens L G; Stevens Marshal; Sweet M P; Sinnott M; Skilly mr; Stringer H; Sutton Wm H; Sedon Wm Geo; Stone Wm H; Smith W D; Spiers Wm; Sweeney Jno; Sigwald Jno; Smalley J H; Strikes Jas; Somner Jacob; Starkey Jas; Sutler J D; Steers J; Smith J H; Stetson J B; Sutherland Geo; Sullivan G L; Sugg Geo; Sims Thos; Spence Thos; Smith Geo B; Sturgis S major; Spearman S; Simonds S; Stockbridge F; Seymour F; Smith Edwd; Stoan Robt; Smith Robt R; Simons Edwd; Stevens Peter; Smiddy David; Statham D W; Smith D B; Smith Chas; Smith P M; Stickney W C; Smyth P C; Staplin Chas; Stockwell Alex S; Sinner Abr; Steel N; Steels O P

T

Thomas; Tooby Michl; Tuttle Martin F B; Thorne Wm H; Turner Wm H; Tureman Wm H; Taber Wm M; Trumbull Wm; Taylor Wm; Thayer Wm; Tibbals Jno; Tredel Wm; Turner Wm; Teahun Jno 3; Taylor Jno; Turner Joseph; Talcott L A; Tynan Jas; Taping Geo; Trull Melan; Timeson Geo W; Thompson G W; Tummel F G; Todris Frank D; Tillopson Stover; Tice Sidney D; Taggart Root; Treale H; Tubby R; Taylor Ralph; Thompson D R B; Tompkins E H; Trotter Davis; Townsend A R; Tompkins maj D; Thomas C E; Thomas P M; Tuber Philip; Trowell B F; Tooby Jas; Tyna H G; Thompson A; Tenney & Reed

U

Udell E J; Underwood J S dr; Underwood E M

V

VanOsdel C R; Van Wyk F P; Vogell H E; Van Vlock T W; Vailean Jackson; Valon W A; Varney M L; Vanburen M J

W

Ward Jas M D; Whitman Chas; Webster M B; Walker L S; Whaler sergt M J W; Wadkins M; Walker Webb; Warner Wm; Whitcomb Wm; Wellington Wm; Walsh Jno; Ward J W S; Wadsworth hon J H; Wallace Jno; Warren Geo; Walden Jas; Weatherly H; Walker H H; Whitmarsh J C; Webster Geo M; Whitaker Horace; Whitaker Jas; Welch Thos C; Wallace Thos A; Wallin Thos; Ward Saml; White S S; Went Fred H; Walrath Steph E; Whitcomb E K; Whitman Saml; Waggoner E H; Weston E F; Wheeler David; Warner Dudley; Westcott D M; Wood Patrick; Wheeler C; Wecks Chas B; Walsh Patrick; Whittier A E; White O E; Waller A; Wadden Bryan; Ward & Streator; Williams S S; Watt Wm; Woodruff M J; Works W H; Wunzer Alvin 2; Worden Hon A; Wurtz Alfred F; Wilson & co; Wilkins capt B; White Chas H F; Wren Edmond; Wimple Andrew; Wood Ed B; Winchell Elias; Woods E; Woods Patrick; Windsor E E; Wickham Saml; Worden S H; Windsor Frank; Wilcox Wm H; Willetts R H; Wilmot W F; Wood Wm; Wright Jno J; Williams Jno; Williams Jno F; Williams Jno B; Wilson Jno; Wagnow Jas S; Wood Jno; Wren Geo L; Winman Jos; Wilbur Isaac G; Wright Jas; Wilson Jno; Wilson Jas; Wilcox H M; Winslow H E; Woods Hiram D; Wiscomine H; Williams H; Williams H; Wood Francis M; Wood G W; Williams Thos; Williamson G W; Wright Saml

Y

Young & Balls; Young W J; Yocom Marian; Young Chas S

Initials.

Chicago Sewing Machine Co. 124 Lake St.... Secretary Chicago Insurance Co.... Hardware Store, 32 Randolph St.... "A. C. C."... Attorney at Law, 15 Larmon Block.... P. O. Box 4715.... Mess. O. & W. B. M., care H. P. Hancho & Co.... 74 & 76 Fulton St.... "D. P." J. D. G.... 91 Dearborn St.... Mr. O. B. E.... Office of the Bartlett Sewing Machine.... Hoopskirt Manufactory 156 Lake St.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of May to 1st of November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ a. m. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8.30 till 10.15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM

(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.,)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50........Lake Street, Chicago.........50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

ARMY CLOTHS,

PIECE GOODS,

FOR MENS' WEAR,

Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,

AT WHOLESALE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED

COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.

The Best Article Made.

FULL STOCK IN

BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS

Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT THE—

LAMP AND OIL STORE OF

POPE & SLOCUM,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark St.

WORTLEBERRIES.—The Upland Huckleberry,

HARD AND DRY.

In prime order for shipment, received daily, at No. 58 [illegible] street. M. P. STANLEY.

Military.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS!—Now an opportunity of joining an old regiment [illegible]

GEN. TURCHIN'S OLD REGIMENT,

Stationed at present at Huntsville, Ala.

[illegible]

Twenty-Five Dollars Bounty

And one month's pay in advance. Recruits are furnished clothing immediately. [illegible] LIEUT. JOHN YOUNG, Recruiting Officer.

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in any Writing Envelopes [illegible]

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d, and all other new Regiments, will [illegible] E. R. BOWEN, [illegible]

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Brick SEWERS TO BE BUILT ON WEST HARRISON AND WEST ADAMS STREETS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible]

[illegible]

By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Sec'y.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE U. S. TROOPS AND PRISONERS OF WAR. OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY, Chicago, June 9, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th inst., at 12 m., for furnishing a complete ration, which may be required for the United States troops, stationed on the service [illegible] Springfield, except the camps at Peoria and Chicago.

COMPOSITION OF THE RATION.

Three fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal, and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or ground) coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a fourth pounds of tallow candles, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt. Thrice per week, an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man. Twice per week one gallon of molasses to every one hundred rations.

Fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of the Post, Detachment, or Regiment, may require it in lieu of salt meat.

Bidders in their bids are required to mention the contract price of the component parts of the ration, in order that such portions of the ration as may be required for consumption in hospital may be charged at the contract price.

Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Each bid will also mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."

The rations to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first quality, and the undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all unreasonable bids.

All bids not strictly in compliance with this advertisement will be rejected. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Captain 16th Infantry, Act'g Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, for making Uniforms for the DRAFTED MILITIA of the State of Illinois.

The materials will be furnished by the United States. Samples of the kind and workmanship required can be seen at this office. The number of suits proposed complete, (to consist of Overcoats, Frock Coats and Pants), must be specified in each bid. The clothing is to be made in the State of Illinois.

All bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and accompanied with the written names of two responsible persons.

The advertiser reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the bids, if not satisfactory.

J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., Chicago, Illinois, August 18th, 1862.

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST.

Office 88 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ISAACS, RITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers for [illegible] years past, continue to collect claims of EVERY KIND, here, at Washington, and at each State Capital in the Northwest. Soldiers and Officers discharged, collect their pay here; Subsistence Bills collected here; Quartermaster Bills settled here; Claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers, as well as Bounties and Pension Certificates obtained at Washington. Pension Money collected at the several Pension Agencies in each State.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Prisoners of War's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $2.00. Dis[illegible] LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 88 Clark street.

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED AUG., 1862,

For the Collection of

Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay

OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Office 56 Dearborn Street, Walker's Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JOHN B. TURNER, President,

C. A. GREGORY, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

JOHN B. TURNER, VAN H. HIGGINS, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, E. R. ROGERS, E. C. LARNED.

For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following rates of charges: Upon all Claims for sums under FIFTY DOLLARS, a charge of ONE DOLLAR. Upon all Claims for sums exceeding FIFTY DOLLARS, (where a commission is allowable), 2 1-2 per cent, on the amount; upon claims for pensions and where a per cent, is disallowed by law, the smallest charge possible within the Government rates.

The members of this Association have contributed a sufficient amount of money to meet the necessary expenses of its organization and the establishing of the Association, and it is designed to have the charges of conducting its business, should it be found upon a fair test they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to accomplish that object.

All communications to the Association should be addressed to C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 183, Chicago, Ills.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Van H. Higgins, Mark Skinner, C. H. Ray, S. Scammon, E. I. Tinkham, A. H. Burley, L. Haven, J. S. Rumsey, A. Carter, Thos. Church, E. H. Haddock, Sol. A. Smith, S. C. Higginson, C. Sherman, D. Goodwin, Jr., D. Thompson, E. B. McCagg, Rev. R. Colyer, Wm. Dexter, Ed. C. Larned, P. L. Yoe, W. S. Gurnee, T. Drummond, J. H. Dunham, W. G. Loomis, S. B. Cobb, A. C. Gregory, W. H. Brown, F. G. Saltonstall, M. C. Stearns, S. S. Wadsworth, Geo. Steel, H. H. Foster, L. B. Forner, J. Beecher, A. C. Coventry, D. Ogden, F. G. Adams, J. H. Woodworth, Rev. R. H. Clarkson, N. D. Clapp, G. T. Wheeler, Grant Goodrich, H. F. Frost, F. Moseley, J. L. James, J. Ryerson, Hugh T. Dickey, L. T. Watkins, Geo. Armour, E. K. Rogers, J. Y. Mason, O. Lunt, Nathan Mears, E. H. Sheldon, J. K. Botsford, John V. Farwell, J. A. Potter, U.S.A., Wm. Bross, Wm. H. Bradley, J. L. Scripps.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ills., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, and certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Theirs is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.

GREITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 181. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

WAR-CLAIM OFFICE OF GREITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 181. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy M. C. Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by applying to a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS,

ILLINOIS

BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded, and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4091.

[illegible]

Real Estate.

LANDS IN KANSAS—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods. 80 per cent Land, 20 per cent Cash. For particulars address, by mail, W. A. SPALDING, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. All communications strictly confidential.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms.—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland. THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

BUTTER AND LARD.—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns. HAYES, STONE & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE SPLENDID

F. W. BACKUS

Will leave A. Harvey & Co.'s Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 9 o'clock P. M., for

The Various Ports on Lake Superior.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

—OF—

NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers. One boat of this line will leave daily at 8 o'clock P. M. from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports. Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the General Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY,

Only Authorized Agent.

A. WALLINGFORD

WESTERN AGENT FOR

GREAT WESTERN

AND

GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAYS,

ALSO FOR

CHICAGO AND SARNIA

PROPELLER LINES,

Connecting at Sarnia with

GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,

For all points East.

TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns.

Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the

Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE

Western Transportation Co

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steam propellers, [illegible] The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the various Central Railroads leading West and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. — R. C. & C. Line Steamers.

TONAWANDA, — FOUNTAIN CITY,

FREE STATE, — WENONA,

MOHAWK, — MENDOTA,

PLYMOUTH, — EVERGREEN CITY,

NEPTUNE, — GALENA,

MAY FLOWER, — CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, Chicago, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore street, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers. — W. T. Co. Steamers.

MISSOURI, — DUNKIRK,

ILLINOIS, — CONCORD,

SAGINAW, — MARY STEWART,

OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR, — EQUINOX,

ARAXES, — EUPHRATES,

ECLIPSE, — COMET,

ROCKET, — MARQUETTE,

CUYAHOGA, — ORONTES,

FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

A. COLSON, No. [illegible] Astor House, New York.

S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

G. B. GIBSON, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee; and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.

A. S. G[illegible], Green Bay, Wis.

[illegible], Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN HEARN & CO., Ohio.

DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.

KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.

W. H. WAIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND,

Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent.

Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Northern Transportation Co.

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 161 Broadway, New York. John Hoey & Co., [illegible] State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. H. J. Crevelin, Cape Vincent. John H. [illegible], Oswego. Fenton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hatch, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents.

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862

PACKET LINE.

ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

STEAMER OMAHA,

Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. KO. DAY, Clerk.

STEAMER WEST WIND,

Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,

For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Aragon, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.

The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,

[illegible]

Overland Transportation Companies

At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c. [illegible]

THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE

[illegible]

STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,

Captain SAMUEL BURKS. JNO. McNICELY, Clerk.

[illegible]

Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July [illegible], trains will leave [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Supt.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

If you have bad digestion,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you have a fullness in stomach after eating,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you feel weak or debilitated,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you feel low spirited,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you have a bad breath,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

LYNN, Mass., June 18th, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgement to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. [illegible]

[illegible]

I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My sale is a increase of pounds [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at No. 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862.—Scire Summons and Edward Martin vs. Orrin J. Davis, Daniel E. Skene, William Prout, Mary Scully, Thomas Scully, Patrick Scully, Bridget Quirk, Ellen Scully, Margaret Scully, George Prout, William Prout, Ellen Prout, Otho Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Mathew Jordan and Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Leeson, William Leeson and John Leeson. [illegible]

[illegible]

D. N. BURNHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term, A. D. 1862, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims and demands against the said estate, when and where all persons having such claims are notified to attend for the same.

ABIGAIL P. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.

Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of David Dunn, defendant, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1856, mortgage and convey to William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years from the first day of January, 1856, and interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually [illegible]

[illegible]

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the note given for the same, being past due and unpaid [illegible]

[illegible]

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, June 28, 1862. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, first day of September, 1862, at the same time and place. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Vermin Exterminators

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.

To Destroy—Bed Bugs.

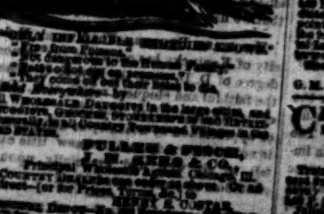
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



[illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

[illegible]

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, [illegible]

[illegible]

R. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

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CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1862.

THE CITY.

Voyage of the Smelling Committee.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RIVER.

Unparalleled Filth and Unexampled Putridity.

ROTTEN DISTILLERIES AND STUMP TAIL CATTLE.

On Saturday last at two o'clock p. m., a Smelling Committee, composed of Aldermen Botsford, Edwards, Hoyt, Brown, Baragwanath and Holden; E. G. Chesborough, Engineer of the Board of Public Works; Fred. Letz and A. Gindele, of the same Board; Dr. Mahla, chemist; and such of the reporters of the city press as were stench proof, embarked on the tug J. S. Rumsey, lying at Prindiville's Dock, for a voyage of investigation up the North and South branches of the River. The embarkation was effected with a realizing sense of the character of the voyage, and an air of solemnity was observable upon the faces of the voyagers, as if they were uncertain whether they should ever again visit *terra firma.* Various counter agents had been procured by the passengers of the dauntless little tug which was to penetrate the stinking mysteries of the branches, such as extra handkerchiefs, cologne bottles, camphor, chloride of lime, lemons, cigars and other articles, the value of which was thoroughly appreciated before the voyage was ended. The chemist was provided with a startling array of vials, jars and acids, which, arranged upon the bulkhead, created an impression among the natives of Kilgubbin that we were floating whisky-venders, and large numbers rushed down to the bank with postage stamps, eager to get a drink. The process of chemical examination pursued by Dr. Mahla was substantially this: A bucket of the fluid called water was dipped up at various points. A glass jar was partially filled with the fluid, into which a small quantity of sulphuric acid was poured. The sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is the essential element of all stench, and emitted by decomposing or rotten substances of any kind containing sulpur, was separated from the water by the action of the acid, and was detected by the discoloration of paper suspended in the mixture, having been previously moistened with a solution of sugar of lead.

Prior to starting, water was dipped from the river east of Clark street bridge, where the action of the lake was apparent. The water was of a dirty yellowish color, but the paper showed little or no change, indicating that the water at this point is comparatively pure.

From Clark street bridge to Newberry's elevator there was no change in the water. Up to this point the company preserved their equanimity and were calmly discussing the merits of boulders and Nicholson, the after-turtle topic of aldermen. Upon rounding the point, however, into the North Branch, the water changed it to an inky hue, and, plowed up by the propeller, sent forth a stench which was almost overpowering, and at once created a demand for the counter-agents mentioned above. At this point there is little or no current. The current of the North branch meeting that of the South Branch creates an eddy of huge dimensions, holding in its black embrace the oceans of filth coming down. Here it lies in one vast bed, rotting, fermenting, decomposing; unmeasured depths of refuse from slop-shops, tanneries, distilleries and stables, sending forth its malarious odors and poisoning the breezes as they sweep over the city. No living thing—man, bird, beast or insect—could live for an instant in the seething mass of corruption. The chemist applied his test, and the paper almost instantly was blackened. The chemist alone was in ecstasies. Wrapped up in his science, what cared he for stench, so long as the stinking fluid wrought so beautiful a change. The yellow primrose was a primrose, and nothing more to them. They could only see rottenness and filth above, and untold horrors beneath the stagnant flood. This condition of the water reaches to Indiana street, and is materially made worse by the refuse emptied into the river from the innumerable shanties upon the bank.

Above Indiana street bridge, for a short distance the water improves and its color changes. The respite was hailed with ecstacies of delight. A few fleets of ducks were paddling about the marge, which provoked curious dissertations upon natural history. Several of the half clad, dirt-colored natives rushed frantically down the water's edge and attempted to board us, but their efforts proved unavailing. In their rage they howled dismal execrations in an unknown tongue. The only sounds we could catch were "A-r-r-r, bize, d'ye mind um—stone um, stone um." The natives, therefore, commenced a vigilant search for stones, apparently, but failing to find them, contented themselves with a renewal of the execrations.

As we journeyed farther north, the water again began to grow impure. We passed tanneries where men were engaged in washing huge piles of green hides in the river, and finally came alongside an old scow, where several laborers were at work. The latter commenced a series of vigorous remonstrances, which threatened to develope into a pugilistic outbreak, but were finally quelled by one or two of the more muscular aldermen politely requesting the scowmen to sail in. The scow was laden with slops from Crosby's distilleries above. An engine and pumps conveyed the slops from the scow to long troughs, which in turn conveyed them to the hog pens upon the bank. These pens are roofed, forming several long blocks capable of containing upon the least calculation six or seven thousand hogs. All of them were filled. Drains and uncovered ditches lead from these pens directly into the river and conveyed all the refuse slops, mud, manure and filth directly into the water. So vast was the amount of this that some of the drains were fairly choked up with the rotten mass. The water in the vicinity is nearly of the consistency of dough; its surface completely covered with manure, its lower depths made up of—Heaven only knows what. Gunnybags suggested that the locality would be a charming spot for a basket picnic, but summary threats of throwing him into the river choked any further suggestions in that line.

Near North avenue bridge the tug arrived at Rawson's distilleries and stables. The voyagers had sailed through Cologne water thus far in comparison with the river at this point. Here there are located fifteen low-roofed stables, their rears upon the west bank of the river. Some distance above is located the distillery, the hot reeking slops from which are conveyed by long troughs to the stables. The stables are occupied principally by beef cattle; one or two filled with cows and a few hogs. The poor animals are chained up to the racks, standing upon slippery, slanting floors. Here you find the realities of stump tails. There were cattle with long tails, with half tails, with stump tails, and no tails at all. Some of them had swelled feet; others lying on the slippery floors, upon the utmost provocation failed to rise. The filth attracted legions of flies, with which the cattle were literally covered. Many of them had badly chafed hips and joints, showing long confinement. Probably few of them for a long time had visited the boundless expanse of meadows close by, filled with ripe succulent herbs and grass. The large majority of them were very fat, for still-slop is a wonderful fattener, in which event, whatever its influence upon beef and milk, it is evidently a waste of time and money to drive them to pasture, and so they remain there in their filthy stalls, covered with flies and dirt, without even a sniff of fresh air, wistfully gazing, as it seemed to us, from their scanty windows out on to the boundless acres of feed, stretching away in every direction. "How often do you drive these cattle out to pasture?" inquired Gunnybags of a man filthier even than the cattle. The man, with a stare of astonishment at the ignorance of Gunnybags, replied monosyllabically, "Never." Gunnybags subsided, and sought no more to pry into the mysteries of [illegible] beef and producing milk.

This establishment, we were informed, nets the proprietor the handsome sum of $600 per day.

Thus much for the interiors; now for the [illegible] upon the river. From these stables [illegible] ditches lead down into the river. The [illegible] are piled up in immense heaps upon the bank, making an [illegible] of which one zealous Alderman [illegible] into it from the planks [illegible] compounds into the river, the whole surface of which, at this point, seems almost a solid mass of putrefaction. There is not a drop of pure water in this vicinity. The little creeks and bayous are stagnant pools of corruption, in which there is no living thing but the worm and the maggot. Not even the carrion fly skims its surface. Combine all the filthy substances you can conceive, and you cannot outdo it. Make a broth of assafœtida, polecats, buzzards, toads, the vilest weeds of the swamp and the rankest nondescripts of the most malarious bogs and still, the North Branch, at this point, would carry off the first prize.

We ploughed our way to Wicker's distilleries. Here the slops are partially kept from the river by embankments. Their very confinement, however, increases the stench. This lagoon of slops, perhaps an acre in extent, has an outlet about eight inches wide, but the thick adhesive character of the compound prevents any very rapid current. Consequently, the sickening stuff, of unmeasured depth, lies there rotting and fermenting in the sun. Passed these distilleries, and delayed at Clybourne avenue bridge by the tender, who was taking his *siesta* some distance off, we passed up to Nickerson's distilleries, the head of North Branch navigation, and disembarked. The stables connected with these distilleries are of recent date, and hence comparatively clean. It was at first a mystery where the slops were emptied. A tour of investigation, however, soon developed in a grove hard by a lake of slops walled in with a dam. The company gazed and fled. The chemist in the meantime kept on up to the Milwaukee Railroad bridge, analyzed a specimen of the water and found it nearly pure. There are no distilleries above Nickerson's.

The North Branch voyage was ended. The party re embarked, and as rapidly as possible plowed their way back through the corruption, and then made the tour of the South Branch. From Lake street bridge to Monroe street the water is impure, but by no means equal to that of the North Branch. At the Gas Works the surface of the water is covered with coal tar, and the water has a gassy smell, but not unpleasant in comparison with the stench of the other branch. From Monroe street to at least a mile west of Bridgeport the river is pure, and there is no smell arising from the water.

The party reached Clark street bridge at six o'clock perfectly satisfied with their trip. The above facts, seemingly highly colored perhaps, are not exaggerations. The stench and filth may be appreciated by sight and smell, certainly not by description. We have no comments to make. The Council have seen and smelt the North Branch. Now, what will they do with it?

THE ARTHUR GUARDS.

Presentations to Capt. Geo. W. Smith and Lieut. Geo. Chandler.

The Arthur Guards, Capt. Geo. W. Smith, 2d regiment of the Board of Trade, were on Saturday honored with a call from hundreds of our citizens, including many ladies, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword, a pair of pistols, and a full uniform suit to their Captain, and of a sword and belt to their Lieutenant. No officer has more or warmer friends here than Capt. Smith: and we are glad to know his men have that confidence in him that should always be reposed in a commander, and which he is so well calculated to inspire. This company was, we believe, the first to go into the camp of this regiment, and it has made great proficiency in drill and discipline.

The company was formed in a hollow square; the Light Guard Band, the officers and the speakers were inside; the regiment was formed outside in the rear; and a large number of spectators were collected in front.

The presentation speech was made by Col. F. A. Eastman. He began with some happy and pertinent remarks, suggested by the occasion, at the conclusion of which he said:

I now approach a part of my task with feelings of pain, which, however, this occasion would not ordinarily excite. Some of your friends are acquainted with the circumstances that attended your brother's recent death, and they give you the utmost sympathy of their hearts. Heber S. Smith, Adjutant of the 5th Connecticut, in the severe battle of the other day at Culpepper Court House, while leading a portion of that regiment against the enemy, was shot through the head, and expired instantly. Thus you will go forth, with the example of your heroic brother to cheer you in the struggle. You can do nothing better than to emulate his valor; you can do no less than avenge his death. And if I may be permitted, on this occasion, to carry on this saddening strain still further, I will recite, as over your fallen brother's bier, the lines of Sir Walter Scott—

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking.
Dream of battlefields no more,
Day of danger, nights of waking."

Some of your friends, too, know with what patriotic motives you have entered the army. If you have motives of personal ambition, no one, certainly, has ever detected them. But you have made unusual sacrifices, and the knowledge of these, with your practical talents, and recognized military aptitude have together placed you in command of as fine a company as the army can show. It is no small compliment, that you have the entire confidence of the men of your command, and both you and they are trusted to deal many solid blows against the rebels. We will all look to you for vigorous help in reducing the rebellious enemy to that humble plight, which will not only secure to the present generation peace, but which shall teach the people of the South with a wholesome sorrow in all future times.

But during your absence you shall not be forgotten by any with whom you have had professional dealings; and the large number of your friends who have stood in the same social circle with you, will look joyfully forward to the day when you shall return. This war will terminate soon. A war waged as vigorously as the Government is now professing to prosecute this war, cannot extend itself over a very long period of time. When our arms shall have dispersed the armies of revolted States, further conquest will not be needed; we shall then be the sovereign arbiter of peace. Then the soldiers of the republic will return to their homes and to the ordinary avocations. When this new day, as full of blessings as this day is of sunlight, shall have dawned upon this war-scourged land, you will, we trust, come back to this community and resume the practice of the law. You will have lost nothing by the lapse in your professional labors; the enviable reputation you have already, in these few years gained, will then be available to you, and valuable. Take, now, these gifts, and with them the hearty good wishes and God-speeds of the donors.

CAPT. SMITH'S REPLY.

Col. Eastman, friends, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you, I thank you heartily for these expressions of your good will; I shall endeavor to wear them as becomes a soldier. I am happy that I have friends, and such friends. I occupy my present position unwillingly, and yet willingly; unwillingly because I prefer the garb of the citizen to that of the soldier; willingly, because it is my earnest wish and desire to do all that I can to aid in supporting the government and suppressing the existing rebellion. I join with you, Col. Eastman, in hoping that it may not be long before peace shall prevail in the land. And when that time shall come I shall gladly lay aside these military badges and become again a civilian. My friends again I thank you.

The sentiments of both these speakers called forth repeated cheers.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. CHANDLER.

JOHN A. JAMESON, Esq., presented an elegant sword to Lieut. Geo. Chandler, in a capital speech, as follows:

LIEUTENANT CHANDLER.—I do not think words necessary to enforce the duty of such an hour and such a place as this. The soldier needs only arms and the sight of his enemy. As all friends, and many of us schoolfellows, we being the former, it is yours to find the latter. But while we withhold advice it is right to remind you that in your campaigning you will have a double reputation to sustain—the traditional one of the "Green Mountain Boy," and the present high reputation of both the Green Mountain Boy and the Illinoisan—as the former, in our first war struck down his enemy "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress," remember that you fight to-day a similar foe, for the same liberty, in the name of the same God, and of as worthy a Congress, by the side of soldiers, equally heroic, the sons of the noble State of our adoption. Remember, too, that amongst these Illinoisans, to fall short of the very highest courage and conduct, is as base as amongst other men, it is to be a coward. This by way of incitement merely. In presenting to you, as I now do, in behalf of a few personal friends, this sword, pistol and equipments, I beg you not to forget that bearing them, you are the representative of the majesty of the law, whose disciple you have been for the *correction* of offenders; and that while it may be your duty to administer its terrors, to such as persist in treason against it, you are bound no less, to dispense its better half, justice commingled with mercy, to such as cease to do evil.

We invoke for you, in conclusion, a career of honorable service and if it may be, a long life, but at all events a life useful and glorious.

LIEUT. CHANDLER'S REPLY.

Mr. Jameson, ladies and gentlemen; I thank you that I have been so kindly remembered. I promise nothing as to my future conduct; but I hope and trust that the record of my period of service may be upright and honorable. It has been said that "the pen is mightier than the sword;" but it would seem that a year ago the ink had run dry, and now the sword is the stay and strength of the country. Believing thus, I have for the present changed my occupation; and without promising, I trust that it shall not be in vain.

A fine dress parade of the regiment followed these addresses; the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Chadbourne. On the return of the Arthur Guards to their quarters, a number of other speeches were made by W. A. Porter, Norman Williams, jr., E. S. Isham, E. W. Russell, Lieut. Col. Chadbourne, and others. It should be mentioned in this connection that 2d Lieut. Bigelow, of this company, was the recipient a few days ago of a beautiful sword from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Altogether this affair was the most interesting one of the kind that we have witnessed in many a day.

HONORARY DEGREE.—The Masonic University of Kentucky has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon the Rev. H. N. Bishop, the faithful and eloquent rector of St. John's church (Episcopal) of this city. This mark of appreciation by a faculty so distinguished, is not undeserved, and the new title cannot fail to sit well and gracefully upon the shoulders of our reverend friend.

The special attention of members of the first Board of Trade regiment is called to Capt. Curtis' advertisement, published elsewhere.

Departure of the Seventy-Second Regiment.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

The Roster and Organization.

On Saturday afternoon, the newly organized body designated as the First Board of Trade regiment, which has been temporarily quartered at Camp Hancock, near Cottage Grove, took its departure for the South, to participate in the stern work of war.

It had been expected that the regiment would not leave till Saturday evening, and that it would be allowed time, in the afternoon, to parade through the city to the Board of Trade rooms, where a stand of colors would be formally presented. But late Friday night a dispatch was received from headquarters, ordering the regiment to move with the least possible delay. Accordingly at a very early hour on Saturday morning the work of preparation began, and from sunrise till 11 o'clock, Camp Hancock presented a scene of exciting activity. Tents were rapidly struck, knapsacks filled, and camp equipage of all kinds hurriedly packed up in proper shape for transportation. Meantime a large number of the relatives and friends of the regiment, learning of the sudden change of plans, which prevented the soldiers from again coming to the city at all, rushed towards the camp, to see their soldier friends, exchange a few hasty words, and then bid them an affectionate adieu. The War Committee of the Board of Trade also repaired to the ground, bearing the regimental colors for presentation. Owing to the sudden and unexpected departure of the regiment, without first coming into the city, many of the officers and privates were compelled to leave without again seeing their families and loved ones, as they had anticipated doing, before the final start for the field of strife. This seemed hard, but it is one among the many stern necessities of war.

The regiment was greatly assisted in making the needful preparations for the journey, by Col. Tucker and Col. Hough, of the 69th and 71st regiments, who rendered timely and valuable aid.

By half-past 11 o'clock the 72d regiment was ready to march to the cars for embarkation. Before proceeding thither, however, the entire body was drawn up in line, preparatory to receiving the flag sent to them by S. T. Suit, Esq., of Kentucky. This flag consists of the ever glorious stars and stripes, emblazoned on the finest silk, and floating from a staff of polished ash. In the center of the flag are inscribed, in golden letters, the words, "Presented by S. T. Suit, of Kentucky, to the Board of Trade Regiment of Chicago." Accompanying the colors are two beautiful "guidons," of similar material and proportionate size. The line officers of the regiment now took their position in advance of the main body; while in front of them stood the field officers.

C. G. Wicker, Esq., then made a formal presentation of the colors, in behalf of the Board of Trade, and of the noble donor, Mr. Suit. Mr. Wicker first read the letter of Mr. Suit, which accompanied the colors, and of which the following is a copy:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 20, 1862.
To the President and Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—

By express, I have this day taken the liberty of forwarding to Mr. C. G. Wicker, a stand of colors to be presented in my name to the Board of Trade Regiment raised under your auspices. The noble manner in which Illinois has responded to the call of our common country for men and means to crush the rebellion, and the foremost ranks in which the merchants of Chicago, through their Board of Trade, have placed themselves, demands a tribute of respect from all Union loving citizens east as well as west.

Be pleased, therefore, gentlemen, to accept the colors as my mite of appreciation of the laudable efforts you are engaged in. May its folds ever be spread to the breeze, and borne aloft with victory. I know it can never be disgraced by defeat.

Yours, very respectfully, &c., S. T. SUIT.

The reading of this letter was greeted with loud applause, after which Mr. Wicker said:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 72D REGIMENT: In presenting to you this stand of colors, I do it with the fullest confidence that it passes into the hands of those who will never dishonor it. From my own personal acquaintance with the men who compose this organization, I cannot, for a moment, doubt your willingness and your determination to maintain the honor of your country, in bearing it to complete and glorious victory. In common with the citizens of Chicago, I shall expect you to secure a bright record in this contest, and when you return to us again, to come with an honored name, having done your duty and your whole duty, wherever your country may require your services. Future generations will curse or bless you, according to the manner in which you fulfill the obligations imposed upon you as soldiers sworn to fight for and maintain the government under which we live—according to your faithfulness or unfaithfulness in the great work of crushing out this ungodly rebellion.

I beg you, now, to accept this flag, and with it, receive, also, the warmest good wishes of the Board of Trade. Be assured that your success, your reputation and your welfare, will ever be, with this Board, matters of the liveliest interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wicker's remarks, Col. Starring proposed nine cheers for S. T. Suit, the generous donor of the flags, which were given with a hearty good will. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then played in the best of style, by the Old Light Guard Band, whose valuable services had been engaged for the occasion. Next came the response of Lieut. Col. J. C. Wright, who had been deputed by his brother officers to receive the colors presented to the regiment. The speech of Col. Wright was eminently characteristic of the man and appropriate to the occasion which called it forth. He felt proud of the compliment paid to the 72d regiment by the Board of Trade, and by that loyal Kentuckian who had sent them this testimonial of esteem and friendly feeling. He regarded it as a significant emblem; an indication that the loyal men of Kentucky expected every member of that regiment to do his duty unflinchingly; and he believed they would do it. He considered the Board of Trade one of the most devotedly patriotic bodies in the country. Under the recent call for troops, the Board had first struck the key note which awakened to activity the patriotic heart of the great Northwest. During his six years' connection with that body, he had ever found its members true to the noblest instincts of their manhood; and he felt doubly proud of that Board since the noble stand its members had taken and the work they had accomplished for their country's present necessities. He had no doubt that whatever might be the fate of that regiment, it would be looked after, and, so far as possible, cared for by the Board of Trade, under whose auspices it had been organized. He was gratified in contemplating the valuable assistance rendered by the Young Men's Christian Association in the formation of the regiment, and rejoiced to know that in their ranks were to be found many christian soldiers—praying men, whose petitions would daily ascend to Heaven in behalf of themselves, and the army in general, and the cause in which they are engaged.

After thanking the Board of Trade, the Christian Association, and the citizens of Chicago generally for their kind attentions and assistance in behalf the regiment, Col Wright bid them an affectionate farewell. The band then played the familiar air of "Auld Lang Syne," after which Rev. Henry Barnes, Chaplain of the 72d regiment, offered up a brief and appropriate prayer. The regiment was formed in marching order, and escorted by the band, six companies from the 69th and 71st regiments, under command of Adjutant Beardsly of the former, and a large concourse of citizens, proceeded to the lake shore opposite Camp Douglas, where a special train on the Illinois Central railroad was in readiness to receive them. This train consisted of fifteen passenger coaches and five freight cars. After about an hour spent in loading the equipments, provisions, &c., and distributing the men by companies through the cars, the order was given to start. The final "good-bye's" were hastily spoken; the last "God bless you's" tremblingly uttered; the parting grasp of friendly hands given, and then, amid the wild hurras of the soldiers and the unvoiced prayers of those whom they were leaving, perhaps forever, the long train moved slowly away, bearing to the battle-field a regiment of fighting men of whom Chicago may justly be proud.

Below will be found a complete Roster of the 72nd regiment, which will be read with interest by numerous friends of the brave men who compose it:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—F. A. Starring.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. C. Wright.
Major—Henry W. Chester.
Adjutant—Ebenezer Bacon.
Quartermaster—N. S. Bouton.
Surgeon—Edwin Powell.
Assistant Surgeon—B. Dunham, Jr.
Chaplain—Henry Barnes.

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

Company A—Captain, W. B. Holbrook. 1st Lieut., H. C. Mowry. 2nd Lieut., Porter E. Ransom.
Company B—Captain, Joseph Stockton. 1st Lieut., George B. Randall. 2nd Lieut., Wm. B. Gallther.
Company C—Captain, William James, Jr. 1st Lieut., Geo. C. Ledyard. 2nd Lieut., Clifford Stickney.
Company D—Captain Edwin C. Prior. 1st Lieut., J. W. Murray. 2nd Lieut., Hezekiah Stout.
Company E—Captain, Isaiah H. Williams. 1st Lieut., George W. Colby. 2nd Lieut., Richard Pomeroy.
Company F—Captain, H. D. French. 1st Lieut., J. H. Smith. 2nd Lieut., J. H. Bingham.
Company G—Captain, James A. Saxton. 1st Lieut., Benjamin W. Underwood. 2nd Lieut., Nathan C. Underwood.
Company H—Captain Jacob S. Curtis. 1st Lieut., David W. Perkins. 2nd Lieut., D. W. Whittle.
Company I—Captain, John Reid. 1st Lieut., Charles Gladding. 2nd Lieut., Edwin Small.
Company K—Captain, James W. Haynie. 1st Lieut., Abner C. Barnes. 2nd Lieut., John W. Abbott.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN SPALDING OF THE SECOND BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—On Saturday afternoon a large number of the friends of Captain J. J. Spalding visited him at the regimental camp, and at the close of dress parade his company was drawn up in front of the Captain's tent, where, after music by the Light Guard Band, his business partners and the employees of their office, presented him with a costly and elegant sword, sash, belt, pistol and other equipments, and at the same time the members of the church where he has been a useful member, highly esteemed and loved, for a long time, presented him with a beautiful suit of uniform—coat, pants, vest, and hat. The presentation was made by J. W. Waughop, Esq., accompanied by appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Captain S. in a feeling manner. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly and is a deserved testimonial of the esteem in which he is held where he is best known. Captain Spalding has a fine company of men, who seemed as much delighted with the attention shown their young commander as if it had been given to themselves. We learn that though he goes into the service for the war, he still retains his business connection in the firm of Dunlop, Sewell and Spaulding where he has been so long engaged.

THE COMET.—This interesting visitor is now plainly visible to the naked eye, and is rapidly increasing in brightness. It is situated at nine in the evening about three degrees west of the Polar Star, near the head of Camelopardus, forming the point of a triangle, of which the Pole Star and a bright star in the body of Ursa Major are the other two points. It can be readily distinguished from any of the surrounding stars by its nebulous appearance, it being encircled by a faint, whitish light. In a telescope of very moderate power its character is at once determined, and the commencement of that curious appendage—the tail—having already begun, a fair opportunity is thus afforded of watching its development, which end may be gained by any amateur astronomer at a very small expense. It is quite unnecessary to have a powerful glass; a comet (to the amateur) is much more pleasantly observed with a low power, the main object being to have a large field of view, so that as much light may be admitted into the eye as possible.

THANKS.—We are requested by Capt. James, of the Scripps Guard, to express, in behalf of his company, their heartfelt acknowledgments to Mr. Parmalee, Superintendent of the City Railway Company, for his liberality in furnishing the necessary cars, free of charge, to carry the entire company from camp to the city and back, on the occasion of the entertainment given to them by Mr. and Mrs. Scripps. They hope that patriotic citizens will remember this act of liberality.

THEATRICAL.—The Seven Sisters announce the second week of their brilliant career at McVicker's theatre on Monday evening, when many new features are to be introduced, including a shower of gold in the last scene. The theatre has been crowded each evening of this piece, and will continue to be so as long as it is presented. The last scene alone is worth the price of admission, and from the different effects produced by the lights it never appears two nights alike, but always beautiful beyond description.

U. S. HOSPITAL.—The Rev. E. B. Tuttle has, we learn, tendered to the Government at Washington the first story of his church, for free use as a hospital. It will accommodate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred beds. A part of the basement, which is several feet above the ground, and well ventilated, has been in use for some time as a lodging-room for soldiers and wayfaring men.

FOR THE SEVENTY-SECOND.—J. L. Hayward, sutler of the 72d or First Board of Trade Regiment, leaves this city for the quarters of the regiment on Monday evening. All the friends or relatives of officers or privates in the regiment having packages to send, will leave them as early as possible, properly addressed, at the International Saloon, Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

TRAIN'S LATE SPEECH.—John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has received a pamphlet containing Archbishop Hughes' recent sermon on the "Duty of Catholics," and George Francis Train's speech on the "Downfall of England." Price ten cents.

THE BOARD OF TRADE WAR COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—On and after Monday, August 25, the Board of Trade War Committee will hold their regular meetings in the Mercantile Association Rooms, corner of State and Lake streets every afternoon at 4 o'clock, excepting Sundays.

GOOD-BY, SECESH.—Dr. Stanley, the North Side physician, arrested some days since for using seditious language and otherwise proving himself a secessionist, has been safely delivered into Federal custody at Washington by Capt. Nelson, of the South Side Police.

PREMIUM FOR ENLISTMENT.—The five dollars premium offered by Dr. C. A. Garnsey to the first man enlisting in Capt. Holbrook's company has been awarded to Henry DeWolf Dewey.

CHRISTENED.—The Mercantile Battery has been named the Doggett Guard Battery, in compliment to W. E. Doggett, Esq., President of the Mercantile Association.

PREACHING AT CAMP.—Rev. A. A. Hendrick, Pastor of the North Baptist Church, will preach at the camp of the Board of Trade Battery, to-day, at three o'clock p. m.

FAIR AT BRYAN HALL.—A Ladies' Fair will be held at Bryan Hall on Monday, having in view the presentation of a magnificent stand of colors to the Railroad Regiment.

SANITARY SUPPLIES GOING FORWARD.—The Sanitary Commission of this city shipped thirty-six boxes of hospital supplies to Cairo on Saturday last.

A CHICAGO MAN IN TROUBLE.—H. H. Hatch, a resident of this city, was arrested at Fond du Lac, on Friday, for burglary.

FOR THE WAR.—See Colby, Farwell & Co.'s advertisement for blue cloths, for officers' uniforms, just received.

TROOPS.—There are now at Camp Douglas and vicinity 4,081 troops.

The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending August 16, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, apothecary and pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street.

August.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	" 17	66	80	77
Monday,	" 18	70	79	73
Tuesday,	" 19	71	79	74
Wedned'y,	" 20	72	84	77
Thursday,	" 21	72	84	77
Friday,	" 22	73	77	70
Saturday,	" 23	60	79	71

See a list of our bounty and pension law blanks in another column. Declarations of mother, orphan, sister, minor children, are now ready. These forms are those prescribed in act of Congress, July 14, 1862. Sent, post paid, upon receipt of price—75 cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE Office, Chicago.

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Minor Children for Pension.
Application of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to draw Soldiers' Pay.
Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

A Lake street Book-keeper (single) desires board by Sept. 1st, in a private family (South Side preferred) where he may feel at home. Neither drinks, smokes nor chews, and prefers to spend evenings at home, particularly if privileged to enjoy music and good reading material. Please address immediately, stating location, meal hours, terms (with or without dinner), &c., "Board," Post Office drawer 5967. References exchanged. au24-1t.

What J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James, formerly of James Hospital, No. 81 Custom-house street, New Orleans, Louisiana, established 1855, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois:

"DR. JAMES.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has been more uniformly successful, or who has become more justly celebrated, than Dr. James whose apartments are at 81 Custom-house street. Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled out one of those hydras of human infirmity which general practitioners so rarely cope with successfully, and, by assiduous study, a persevering research into the remotest penetralia of the particular branch of his science, and the most careful and extended practice, he made himself the Hercules of the hydra, and thousands of both sexes, in all parts of the world now know him or remember him with the sincerest gratitude; for Dr. James' celebrity is not confined to New Orleans, or Louisiana, or the United States, but exists throughout Europe. As a general thing, he is infallible, and those who may come within the range of his treatment may call upon him not only with the hope, but the assurance, of being restored to health and happiness."—*New Orleans Crescent, March 8, 1862.*

Remember Dr. James' office is 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets.

Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 149 Randolph street. au18-1m.

New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug14-12t

Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 98 Dearborn and 129 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b851-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Elder W. F. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, Sunday, August 24th, at 10½ a. m. Subject: "Christian Duty." Also at 7½ o'clock p. m.

—The Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector elect of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach at Christ Church, (Monterey street) this morning at 10½ o'clock, and in St. John's Church this evening at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—E. V. Wilson will lecture in Kingsbury Hall on Sunday, Aug. 24th, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. There will be a Test meeting at 2½ p. m. Admission 10 cents.

THE BISHOP'S CHURCH.—The services of the Bishop Church will be held on Sunday morning at 10:30 in Bryan Hall, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Third Presbyterian Church, West Side.

The Bishop's Church which has been closed for enlargement will be reopened Sunday, August 31. Services at 10:30 and 4 o'clock.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1862.

The money market is abundantly supplied in every line but currency. That is still very scarce; but relief is expected early in the week by the receipt of large orders from the East and elsewhere.

New York exchange was held rather firmer, as we heard of no sales to day below par; but it was freely supplied to customers by most if not all the discount houses at that rate. We quote the selling range at par@⅛; buying par@⅛ discount.

Gold was bought at 14¼. The rate at the first board in New York was 15¼.

Old Treasury notes buying 7 per cent. premium; new buying for small notes ½, selling ¾. The large notes, say fifties and upwards, are not worth any premium.

Silver, buying 6@8; selling 10@12.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 23, 1862.

First Board—Stocks lower at the board; but since better.

Chi. & R. Island	67¼	Hudson	50
C. B. & Q.	85¼	Harlem (b 10)	16½
M. & P. du C	22¼	G. & C. (1st ext'd)	104½
Cleve & Toledo	51¼	C. & P. 3d	80
Galena & Chicago	72¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	95¼
C. C. & C.	120	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	81½
C. & P.	25	Erie 3d bd's	104
Ill. C. full stock	60	Erie 4th bd's	95½
Ill. Central scrip	62¾	Erie 5th b'ds	89
Mich. South	30¼	Ind. 6s, war loan	95
Mich. S. gt'd	62¼	Cal. 7s	98
Mich. Central	67¼	Missouri 6s	47½
American gold	115¼	Tennessee	50¼
Pacific Mail	110¼	Treasury 7 3-10	104¼
N. Y. Central	93¾	U. S. 5s '74, copns	89½
Erie	38¾	U. S. 6s '67, regt'd	99
Erie prfd	68¾	U. S. 6s, '81, regt'd	101
Erie assd scrip	105		

MONEY—Large supply and easy; 3@4 per cent. on gold and 4@5 per cent. for strictly prime paper. State exchange closed at 127¼@128¼ for bankers' bills. American gold opened steady at 15¼@15¾, and closed firm at 15¼ per cent. prem. California bars quiet and nominal. Government stocks firm; U. S. 6's of 1881 at 100¾@101; 7 3-10 Treasury notes at 104¼@104¾.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	2222	2634	65084	....	764	....
G & C U R R	922	7181	14517	5283	..	....
R I R R	358	12250	9800	....	350	....
Ill C R R	1125	40000	60200	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	900	7250	41982	1350	1224	....
C & N W R R	716	3286	1736	1657	581	....
A & St L R R	No report.		....	....	....	....
Total	5983	72601	194319	8290	2919	....

	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	112	....	....	184	840
R I R R	....	287	702	....	18	....
Ill C R R	8920	96	400	....	247	6390
C B & Q R R	3912	121	1846	4540	....	2278
C & N W	....	....	....	105	105	8048
A & St L R R	No report.		....	....	....	....
Total	12832	616	2948	4645	365	12556

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	200	32800	20000	....	....	....
To Pt. Colb'n	....	....	41500	....	....	....
To Pt. Sarnia	....	....	34000	....	....	....
To Ogdens'bg.	1125	....	4250	....	....	....
To Goderich	1785	12700	17000	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	1178	....	17250	....	....	....
To other ports	....	425	125	....	....	....
Total	4288	45925	134725	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 22.

Receipts.		Shipments,	
Flour, brls	2,222	Lumber, ft	20,174
Wheat, bu	2,634	Posts, no	809
Corn, bu	65,084	Salt, brls	1,290
Rye bu	764	Salt, lbs	2,900

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 5,983 brls flour, 72,601 bu wheat, 194,319 bu corn, and 8,290 bu oats.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change, and the leading markets were firmer.

There was more life in the wheat market to-day, both in winter and spring grades. There was a good demand for winter, and prices advanced 1@2c per bushel—falling back, however, at the close—with sales of No. 2 White at $1.05; No. 1 Red, $1.04; No. 2 Red, 98c@$1.00; and Rejected at 90c. Spring wheat was in better request and 1@1½c higher—with sales at 93@95c for No. 1; 80@83c for No. 2; and 70@75c for Rejected—the market closing steady.

The demand for Flour was very light and the market was flat and drooping—with trifling sales at $4.55@4.65 for spring extras, and $5.50 for winter extras.

Corn was steady and in fair demand, with moderate sales at 37½@38½c for River Mixed afloat; 35½@36½c for Mixed in store; 35c for Yellow in store; 30c for White in store; and 28@30c for Rejected. Canal and River Corn was dull.

Oats were scarce and ½c higher—with sales at 36@36½c in store. Rye ruled ½@1c lower—with light sales at 49@49½c for No. 1, and 43@44c for Rejected. Highwines were firm—with sales at 29½c. Mess Pork was in demand at $9.75, and a small lot of city-packed was sold for shipment to Norway in the brig *Sleipner* at $10 00.

Freights were dull and ½c lower—light engagements being made at 4c for corn and 4½c for wheat to Buffalo; 9½c for wheat to Oswego, via Goderich; and 9c for corn and wheat to Kingston.

The Harvest in France.

The latest reports of the harvest in France are less gloomy than those which reached us some weeks since. The present prospect is that the yield will be a fair one. The *Courier* of St. Etienne states that, according to the most accurate calculation, the wheat crop is this year one-third more productive than that of the year 1861. The other corn crops are equally productive. The heat of the last few weeks has been favorable to the preparation for threshing, which has been commenced on many farms.

Millers and bakers are watching each other without concluding many bargains. The millers endeavor to maintain the price of fresh flour, but they experience an obstinate resistance on the part of the bakers.

Farmers are endeavoring to profit by the present prices, which are highly remunerative, and they send their wheat to market as quickly as it is threshed. New wheat is selling in Bordeaux at from 25f to 26f the 80 kilogrammes, and old wheat at from 25f 50c to 26f 50c; American wheat, 26f to 27f. Millers are not able to supply the demand for flour, and they have raised the price to 48f and 50f the 100 kilogrammes. Business is confined to the supply of the inhabitants of Bordeaux, prices being too high for foreign buyers. Farmers in the south are not satisfied with the produce of their crops, and they refuse to sell at the market prices.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and ½c lower. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston; schr Theodore Perry, wheat, at 9c—N. Y. exch; bark Hungarian, corn at 9c—N. Y. exch. To Oswego—schrs Florence and J. F. Tracy, wheat, via Goderich, at 9½c. To Buffalo—prop Acme, and brig William Treat, corn, at 4c; prop Potomac and two other propellers (not named), wheat, at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,983 brls; shipped, 4,288 brls. Market flat and drooping. Sales—80 brls "Bunker Hill" white winter at $5.50; 50 brls "Central City" at $5.55; 80 brls "Bluff City" winter super at $3.85; 100 brls "Mount Carroll" at $4.60; 75 brls "Macoupin" at $4.65; 40 brls "Gillett & Hinds" at $4.55; 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.55.

WHEAT—Received, 72,601 bu; shipped, 45,925 bu. Market for winter 1@2c higher. Spring wheat advanced 1½@2c. Sales:—WINTER—800 bu No 2 White in store at $1.05; 800 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.04; 16,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 98c; 4,000 bu do at 98¼c; 5,000 bu do at 99c; 4,000 bu do (in one lot) at $1.00; 12,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 90c. SPRING—3,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 93c; 1,000 bu do at 93½c; 1,200 bu do at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 94½c; 3,500 bu do at 94½c; 6,000 bu do at 95c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 80c; 5,400 bu do at 82c; 10,000 bu do at 83c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 70c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 75c.

CORN—Received, 194,319 bu; shipped, 134,725 bu. Market steady. Sales—800 bu River High Mixed afloat at 38½c; 10,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 37½c; 5,000 bu Rejected afloat at 30½c; 40,000 bu Mixed in store at 36½c; 5,000 bu do at 36¼c; 30,000 bu do at 36c; 2,000 bu short receipts at 35½c; 24,000 bu Rejected in store at 30c; 5,000 bu do at 29c; 2,000 bu do at 28c; 1,300 bu Yellow in store at 35c; 400 bu White in store at 30c.

OATS—Received, 8,290 bu; shipped, none. Scarce and ½c per bu higher. Sales—5,800 bu No 1 in store at 36c; 2,000 bu do at 36¼c; 3,000 bu do at 36½c; 45 bags at 39c on track.

RYE—Received, 2,919 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales—5,600 bu in store at 49c; 1,300 bu do at 49½c; 400 bu do at 49½c; 1,300 bu Rejected in store at 44c; 800 bu do at 43c.

BARLEY—Scarce and nominal at 50@60c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 365 brls. Market firm. Sales, 300 brls at 29½c.

MESS PORK—In good demand and firm. Sales, 50 brls city at $10.

LARD—Scarce and firm at 8c for prime Leaf.

TALLOW—50 brls city at 8¾c.

TIMOTHY SEED—14 bags new crop at $1.50.

BUTTER—90 firkins good in one lot at 10½c.

SUGARS—Firm and unchanged.

New Orleans, common to fair	9½@10 c
" prime to choice	10½@11¼c
Cuba—Fair to choice	9½@10¼c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¼@11¼c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	@12¾c
White coffee, A	@12 c
Yellow, B	@11¾c
Yellow coffee, C	@10¾c

FRUIT—In good demand.

Apples, new	2 50@3 25
Peaches, ⅌ box	1.25@2.00
Peaches, ⅌ basket	1.25@2.00
Pears, ⅌ bu	3.00@4.00

FISH—Nominal.

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3 65 @3 90
" 2 "	2.50 @3.75
" 1 Trout,	2.50 @3.75

HIDES—Under light receipts and a fair demand, the market rules firm.

Dry Flint	14 @14½c
Dry Salted	12 @13½c
Green Salted	7 @ 7½c
Grubby	½ price.
Dry Calf	10 @15 c
Green do	9 @10 c

POTATOES—Quiet at 30@35c per bu.

EGGS—Strictly fresh bring 5@6c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens per dozen $1.25@1.50. Turkeys ⅌ lb 3@4c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 23, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Aug. 23	1,563	9,708
" " Aug. 16	2,567	7,558
" " Aug. 9	2,445	22,218
" " Aug. 2	2,507	6,630
" " July 26	3,503	8,951
" " July 19	2,460	5,068
" " July 12	2,209	4,419
" " July 5	2,334	6,890

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ⅌ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South. large cars	$45	25 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	25 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	38	23 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$77	42 cts
Cars 210 feet	65	43 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	60	43 "
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	70	42 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 294 feet	$65	40 cts
Mich. South., large cars	72	40 "
do do cars of 200 feet	64	40 "
LAKE ERIE TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	$62	35 cts
Cars of 210 feet	52	35 "
Mich Cent small cars	47	35 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts this week amount to 1,563, showing a decrease of 1,004 as compared with the week previous. The stock in the yards this week was almost entirely of a medium quality—there being only two or three lots of shipping cattle which were shipped East on account of the owners. Under a small supply, and there being no inquiry except for city butchers, the market ruled very dull with, however, no perceptible change from last week's quotations.

TO-DAY.—The receipts to-day amount to probably 700 head. The stock offered to-day consisted almost entirely of a medium grade, with the exception of one lot of 75 head choice State steers from Sangamon county, belonging to J. Dalby. The market opened with a moderate inquiry on account of city butchers, but closed dull without any change from yesterday's figures.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves nominal	$3.00@3.25
Good to prime do	2.50@2.75
Medium grades	2.00@2.25
Common do	1.00@1.75

Sales to-day as follows:

Hughes to Glass, 28 head, averaging 1,150, at $2.85.

McCune to Morris, 172 head, averaging 1,194, at $2 80.

Crosby to Gregory, 9 head, averaging 1,054, at $2 50.

Myers to King, 66 head, averaging 1,022 lbs, at $2 45.

Hannah to Hyman, 46 head, averaging 1,079, at $2.40.

Fry to Hyman, 17 head, averaging 990, at $2.30.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
28	1150	$2 85	46	1079	$2.40
172	1194	2 80	17	990	2 30
9	1054	2 50	17	1185	p.t.
66	1022	2 45			

HOGS—Received this week, 9,708 against 7,558 the week previous, showing an increase of 2,150. Market during the week has ruled firm and active with a gradual upward tendency. To-day the market has been very firm with an active demand—prices remain about the same as yesterday. We quote the closing prices:

Extra shipping	$3.00@3.20
Medium	2.70@2.90

Sales to-day as follows:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
217	222	$3.00	109	236	$4.80
176	234	3 00	57	233	2.80
65	234	3.00	58	222	2.75
53	260	2 90	53	241	2.70

Lake Superior Copper Mining.

The following from the *Mining Gazette* shows the amount of mineral raised by the Lake Superior copper companies during the last year:

Quincy. Pew'bic. Fr'klin. I. Roy. Huron. Han'k
802 0240 596 1665 551 0363 385 740 74.0142 42 0658

Relative to Lake Superior mining matters, the Boston *Post* of yesterday remarks:

Copper stocks have been steady. Copper is firm at 24 cents bid, and several of the companies sold a million of pounds at 24 cents—a large portion to arrive—for export, consumption, and for speculation. Minnesota, in the small product for June, and other unfavorable features, declined to 58, closing on Saturday at 58¾; Rockland declined to 11¾; Franklin produced in July nearly 100 tons, and a few tons more than the Pewabic; the stock is in strong demand, and has advanced to 28¾; it is said that the Pewabic vein dips into the Franklin so much that although 1,700 feet in length on the surface, at the depth of the lowest level, it is but 800 feet in length, and the company will be compelled to purchase a piece of ground of the Franklin company; it is stated on the street that it could have been bought for $5,000, but the price now is $100,000. Quincy has been dull but firm at 41¾ bid. Isle Royale has been in better demand, and parties recently returned from the lake say the stock is cheap. Central is firm at about 14; the mine is said to be full of copper, so much so that the present machinery is inadequate, and more powerful will have to be provided for the removal of masses. Copper Falls has sprung up again, but the product of the mine is small.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William Bond *alias* Brown, was arrested in Boston on Wednesday last, for circulating counterfeit tens on the National Bank of Providence, R. I. A large amount of these notes was found in his pockets. They are well executed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. Aug. 23—FLOUR—The market continues easy with only a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 10,900 brls, at $4 85@5.00 for super state; $5.10@5.25 for extra state; $4.85@5.00 for super western; $5 10@5 35 for common to medium extra western; $5 40@5 55 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio and $5.60@6.25 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian dull and drooping; 450 brls at $5 10@5.25 for common, and $5.30@6.50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $3 25@4.75. Corn meal quiet and steady at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Market heavy; sales 450 brls at 31@32c.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and declining. The advance in freights has largely checked the export demand; sales 12,300 bush. Chicago spring at $1.10@1.19; 16,500 Milwaukee club at $1.16@1.21; 7,500 amber Iowa at $1.21; 10,500 amber western at $1.24; 4,500 new white Michigan at $1 50@1 56; 500 bu. white Kentucky at $1.50. Rye quiet and firm at 78@80c for western and 82@84c for state. Barley dull and nominal. In corn there is a moderate business doing, and the market is without material change; sales 94,000 bu. at 50@60 for old river mixed western; 55@58c for eastern; 46½@52c for unsound, and 70c for white western. Oats scarce and firm at 55@56 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Molasses quiet and no sales reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand less active, but market still rules firm. Sales 1,264 brls at $12 for mess; $11 50 for prime mess, and $10 for prime; a government contract for 10,203 brls, all in iron chime hoops, was taken at $12 25@12 50 for mess, and $11.75@12 00 for prime. Mess beef rules very firm, but market less active. Sales 250 brls at $5 50@7.00 for city prime; $8.00@10.75 for country mess; $12@13 65 for repacked mess, and $13@14-87½ for extra mess government.

Contract for 2,500 brls extra Mess was taken at $13 94@13 84. Prime Mess beef is dull. Beef hams steady; sales 150 brls choice western at $16.50. Cut meats firm; sales 150 packages at 3¾@4c for sides and 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon shoulders inactive. Government contract for 300,000 lbs. was taken at $7.27@7.75 per 100 lbs. Lard rules very firm, but there is scarcely so much doing; sales 1,300 brls. at 9@9¼c, and 300 kegs do. at 9¾c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, and 14@19c for State. Cheese firm at 6@9c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady. Sales 6,500 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.05; 3,500 bu winter red Ohio at $1.30; 3,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at private terms. Corn held at 50c without sales. Oats firm—sales 6,500 bu at 44c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged, Flour 37c, wheat 10c, and corn 8½c.

IMPORTS—717 brls flour, 15,200 bu wheat, 50,300 bu corn.

EXPORTS—34,000 bu wheat, 74,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 23.

Schr Lansing, Taft, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Schr Grapeshot, Chandler, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Blair, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Oliver Culver, Brenton, Buffalo, 140 m lumber, 128 tons coal.
Schr George Steel, Becker, Buffalo, 700 brls salt.
Schr Athenian, Somerville, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Lookout, Morey, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Comet, Stewart, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr E Baxter, Wickham, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Brig Roscius, Blackburn, Buffalo, 160 m lumber.
Prop Acme, Hathway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark City of Buffalo, Bauer, Buffalo, 164 tons coal.
Schr H A Richmond, Thomas, Buffalo, 750 brls salt.
Schr D R Martin, Trotter, Buffalo.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 3,800 R R ties.
Schr Mediterranean, Morey, Kingston, sundries.
Schr Wm F Allen, Boyle, Kingston, 1,320 brls salt.
Schr Corinthian, Bissman, Port Colborne.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Sarnia, 900 R R ties, 70 cds wood.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Kingston, 150 m lumber.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Goderich.
Prop Niagara, Traverse, Sarnia, 30 cds wood.
Schr Florence, McPherson, Kingston.
Bark S A Marsh, James, Kingston.
Schr Advent, Griffith, Sheboygan, 34 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, Green Bush, 15 cds tan bark, 20 cds wood.
Schr Kenosha, Jackson, Buffalo.
Schr Sophia Smith, Butler, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Cairo, McCarney, Buffalo, 133 cords wood.
Schr International, Sullivan, Buffalo, 230 m lumber.
Brig Banner, Stebbins, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Brig Mariner, Kille, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Wm Shupe, Davis, Cleveland, 36 tons salt.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Bay City, 190 m lumber.
Bark Waverly, Bundy, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 72 cords wood.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven, 46 cords wood.
Schr San Jacinto, Reed, Buffalo, 200 cords wood.
Schr Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Centralia, 121 cds wood.
Schr A Bronson, Sinclair, Bay city, 185 m lumber.
Schr Nonpareil, Paxton, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Essex, Chron, Buffalo.
Schr Albany, Smith, Dean's Pier, 3,000 tons cedar posts, 50 cds wood.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Brig Andes, Phaneuf, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Point Betsey, 90 cds wood.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Kalamazoo, 50 cds wood.
Bark Geo R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 40 cds bark, 40 cds wood.
Bark Geo Sherman, Case, Buffalo.
Bark Appleton, Smith, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 115 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph, 6 m staves.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove, 40 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Clancy, Green Bay, 210 m. lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, White Lake, 1,270 railroad ties.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, White Lake, 1,700 railroad ties.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Reed, Pier Cove, 35 cds wood.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnson, Kewanee, 50 cds wood, 25 cds bark.
Schr Consuelo, Harris, Milwaukee.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Charley Hibbard, Curlee, Port Washington, 130 cds wood.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River, 35 m lumber.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Colony, 55 cds wood.

CLEARED .... August 23

Schr Lydia Case, Spencer, Buffalo, 13,700 bu wheat.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Bartlett, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Anderson, Lawler, Goderich, 12,700 bu wheat.
Bark Kate Darley, McKirdy, Port Colborne, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop Alleghany, Boynton, Sarnia, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 17,250 bu corn, 1,178 brls flour.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 17,000 bu corn, 1,185 brls flour.
Bark Stock, Gray, Port Colborne, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Ardent, Griffith, Holland.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, Greenbush Pier.
Brig Banner, Stebbins, Menominee.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Wolf River.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Kalamazoo.
Schr Geo R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon.
Schr E L Lessing, Tafft, Oconto.
Schr Corinthian, Bissman, Marquette.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 200 bu wheat, 300 bu corn.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Kenosha, Jackson, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Consuelo, Harris, Buffalo, 8,700 bu wheat.
Schr Appleton, Smith, Manistee.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Racine, Clancy, Green Bay.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Lincoln.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, White Lake.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnson, Kewanee.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon.
Schr Speed, Reed, Pier Cove.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Colony.
Brig Susan A Clark, Peterson, Bailey's Harbor.
Schr Charley Hibbard, Curle, Port Washington.
Scow Mount Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo.
Schr Free Democrat, Thompson, Sheboygan.
Schr Wm T Allen, Boyle, Oswego, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr J W Nichols, Miller, Buffalo, 19,500 bu wheat.
Prop Potomac, Gibhard, Buffalo, 20,600 bu wheat, 450 brls flour.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Bay de Noquet.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 23, 1862.

UP.—Prop. Buffalo; barks Anderson, Jones, Cambria; brig Ocean Eagle; schrs. Eclipse, Morning Light, Rush, Liberty, Thornton, Cochran, Hart, C. N. Johnson, Bronson, Griswold, Rebecca Monsoon, E. Allen, Lone Star, Hibbard, Cable, G. Hunter.

DOWN.—Props. Avon, Granite State, Bay State; barks Ocean Wave, Parana, Laforinier; brig Morrill; schrs. Midnight, Dievernon, Susquehanna, Levant, Monticello, E. P. Dorr, A. J. Rogers, Warner.

Weather pleasant; wind east.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO Aug. 21.—Propellers Chicago, Mendota, Iowa.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO Aug 21.—Propellers Buffalo, Free State; Bark B. S Shephard; Schooner Meridian.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... August 22.

Polland, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn, 194 bu rye, 534 bu wheat.
Carrier, LaSalle, 5,784 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Planet, LaSalle, 1,450 brls flour.
Africa, LaSalle, 790 brls flour, 2,000 bu wheat.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,200 bu corn.
Clyde, Senecia, 5,000 bu corn, 80 bu rye.
Gibraltar, Lasalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Gladiator, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Aleona, LaSalle, 5,100 bu corn, 40 bu rye.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Wm Merriane, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 2,400 bu corn.
Stars and Stripes, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn, 60 bu rye, 280 bu wheat.
Ianthe, DuPage, 4,800 bu corn, 800 bu rye.

CLEARED .... Aug. 22.

L C Campbell, LaSalle, 54,600 lbs salt.
Gen McClellan, LaSalle.
Nile, LaSalle.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle.
J P Chapin, LaSalle, 33,000 lbs bark.
Antilope, LaSalle, 1,000 brls salt.
N L Hawley, LaSalle, 7,000 ft lumber, 150 brls salt.
Tonnshire, LaSalle.
Cushman, Ottawa, 55 brls salt.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
Marion, Ottawa.
Gladiator, Ottawa, 12,274 ft lumber, 809 cedar posts.
G L Taylor, Joliet.
Lockport, Lockport.

MARRIED.

In this city, August 21st, by Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. E. L. CANFIELD and SARAH M. BISHOP, both of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, August 23d, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY VILETTA BALL, aged 26 years, wife of W. S. Ball.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 124 North Lasalle street.

At Barrington Station, Cook County, Ill., on Friday, Aug. 22d, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., CHARLES H., son of A. H. and H. A. Kellogg, after an illness of twelve days with the Diptheria, aged six years and sixteen days.

Funeral Sunday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock.

Lost.

LOST—$5 00 REWARD—On the 20th of July last, a small red COW, four years old, with straight horns. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of said Cow, by L. J. KADISH, No 4 Wigwam Building, Market st. aug23-4820-3t

LOST.—Lost between Ontario St. (West side) and the High School (West Side), a small circular Breast-Pin set with brilliants. It is of small value but prized as a Gift. The finder will please leave it at Postmaster's Room. aug22-3t

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen from the Lumber Yard corner of Beach and Taylor streets, a large, deep bay Horse brown or black mane, black tail, heavy set, lately shod behind for interfering, shoes without corks, has the appearance of having been blistered on the neck and shoulder where the collar comes. Will give $10 reward for his return to my office, corner Beach and Taylor streets, and if stolen, $15 additional for the detection of the thief. JAMES FARR, Jr. aug18-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—House to Rent with Barn—No. 179 Third avenue. Possession given on or before the 1st of September. Rent $250. Apply to 122 South Water street. au23

TO RENT—Two or three good offices to rent in the brick building Nos. 44 and 46 Lasalle street, over the Bank of Montreal. Apply to RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 148 South Water street.

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 66. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Of a handsome Cottage, containing nine rooms, with barn, woodhouse, &c. on the premises. The lot is 48x360, is well laid out with trees, shrubbery, plants, and is one of the most desirable of its kind in the city. Inquire on the premises, Loomis street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, next to brick house. Rent $250. Will sell the property if desired.

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. B. CLARK, No. 203 Randolph street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 133 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few good boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms, with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family, where there are no children, by applying at 327 S. Clark street.

BOARDING.—Mrs. H. A. Skaats, No. 68 Adams street, will receive a limited number of day boarders. Early application will secure two very pleasant sleeping rooms.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating families and single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office or Court House. Prices moderate.

BROKE LOOSE—A sorrel Horse, heavy built, large feet, white mixed fore tail, scar in centre of right cheek. Had on when lost an old cavalry saddle and saddle blanket, with red and black stripe. A liberal reward by returning to JOSEPH B. SCOTT, Cor. Michigan av. and Twelfth st.

FOUND—A Pointer Slut, which the owner can have by applying at 420 South Clark Street, proving the same, and paying expenses.

FOUND—A Silver Watch. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice. 128 Lake street.

THE advertiser has some stock left (about $300 worth) suitable for a fancy goods store, including Trimmings, Boys' Clothing and other sundries, which he will trade, all or part, for anything useful. Also a Sewing Machine. Address "S. T.," at Tribune office. N. B.—He will sell for less than cost.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

50 bales Medford Sheeting	19c.
100 " Stark "	20c.
100 " Appleton "	20c.
50 " Lawrence "	20c.
100 Cases Merrimack Prints	14c.
50 " Richmond Prints	12½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,

25,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

BEDDING AND FEATHERS,

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

ENNAMELED CLOTH.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

FAXON'S,

70 LAKE STREET,

Paper Hanging done in the best manner at short notice.

Window Shades, Fixtures, Etc,

NOW OPENING

FOR THE TRADE.

A choice assortment of

Blanks, Cheap Satins, Borders and

CURTAIN PAPERS,

At New York Prices

FOR CASH,

AT THE OLD STAND

70 LAKE STREET,

E. G. L. FAXON.

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. FAXON.

BEDDING.

Bedding of every description

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH.

If you want a good bed get the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

THE MOST DURABLE

AND THE BEST BED EVER USED.

If you want good Feathers get the

STEAM CURED FEATHERS,

Free from smell of the quill—the only place in the city where they can be procured.

They are Superior to all Others.

Bedding of every description made to order in a superior manner.

E. G. L. FAXON

70 Lake Street,

P. O. BOX 282.

FRENCH COPYING INK.

A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, Sole owner and Manager.

GREAT HIT OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

It will be continued this week with

NEW SONGS,

Additional Movements in the MARCH and [illegible]

Twenty-Five Female [illegible]

NEW JOKES AND QUEER SAYINGS.

A SHOWER OF [illegible]

Will be added to the last great scene.

THE SIXTH OF THE [illegible]

The most gorgeous ever [illegible]

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the World, Exhibition of the Oriental Museum, at the store, 58 Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, and three doors from the Post Office. It is not on record in Chicago of a [illegible] of the kind. Thousands of curiosities [illegible] presented in this country, and [illegible] tion in the United States. It [illegible] written description, to convey an [illegible] numerous lots which compose the [illegible] particulars, see Circulars. Admission [illegible] children, 10 cts; a family of [illegible] tions, 10 cts for each member. The [illegible] found both amusing and instructive [illegible] manners and customs of this extraordinary [illegible] with their manufactures [illegible] any other nation, samples of which [illegible] above Museum.

To commence on August [illegible] and evening for a short time. DR. JOHN JOSEPH ABRAHAM [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—To Rent, a comfortable, well furnished house, [illegible] antly located (North Side preferred) [illegible] about seven rooms. Address "P. O. Box [illegible]"

WANTED—A Drug Clerk to go to the country. Must come well recommended and know something of prescriptions. Inquire at No. 36 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont [illegible]

WANTED—A home [illegible] in the city for a respectable [illegible] a little girl four years of age. [illegible] charge of general housework. [illegible] at Large office, 177 Randolph street [illegible] P. M.

WANTED.—Being about to leave for the wars, the undersigned wishes to find a purchaser for his store, [illegible] and fixtures of his liquor business [illegible] cash, or upon part time [illegible]

WANTED.—A young man who has had several years active business experience desires a situation in any [illegible] Refers to present employers. Or would [illegible] in any business where [illegible] Please address, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for Abbott's Civil War, (in two vols) [illegible] Washington, and other popular books. [illegible] LEDYARD, [illegible] 134 South Clark street.

WANTED.—Avoid the draft. I will guarantee active men to [illegible] enough to procure a substitute [illegible] a pleasant and useful business [illegible] particulars, I have agents making [illegible] the article I have is one that [illegible] It is instructive and beautiful. [illegible] Awake," Box 840, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable Woman to do Plain Sewing, would take care of a new-born Baby [illegible] work, if required. Can be found at [illegible] near Desplaines, West Side. [illegible]

BOY WANTED—From 12 to 15 years of age, to stay in the office [illegible] &c. Will have plenty of time to [illegible] do so. Pay, One Dollar per week. [illegible] ternoon) at Room no. 1, No. 36 South Water [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase for Cash a House and Lot on the South Side [illegible] $3,000 to $6,000. Address "P. O. Drawer [illegible]" location and prices.

GIRL WANTED.—A young Protestant Girl wanted, to take care of a child and do chamber work. Inquire [illegible] Jackson street.

$300.—A young man who is perfectly competent to [illegible] mand a company, and who has a first rate [illegible] will pay the above sum for a [illegible] company who is [illegible] for only one day been able to [illegible] company who desire a good drill master [illegible] a good opportunity. Address "C. D." Tribune office for two days.

WANTED—Any person having a Furnished House to let, suitable for a [illegible] north of Van Buren and west of State street [illegible] of a good opportunity by making [illegible] Address "M. L. S.," Tribune Office. Satisfactory references given.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohnstamm's improved Patterns for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, [illegible] Secured by copyright. Agents make from $3 to [illegible] day. For particulars [illegible] Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] Box 3632, enclosing three cent postage stamp. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man from the East, a situation as [illegible] in some good business house. If desired, can [illegible] ployer a few hundred dollars [illegible] ly. Address "A. A. B.," at this office.

WANTED—A Cook to go a short distance into the country. Must be Protestant and have good recommendations. Apply [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. A fortune in a day. The celebrated Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine. Agents are making [illegible] week.

Terms, with an exclusive County Agency [illegible] ten Machines, $25.00; 1 case of five [illegible] sample Machine, by Express [illegible] Address "Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine [illegible]" Chicago.

WANTED—A girl to go a few miles in the country to take care of children and make herself generally useful. [illegible] ferred. Apply at the City Hotel.

WANTED—A House and Lot of either Michigan or Wabash avenue, [illegible] at least eighty feet front, full depth, and [illegible] Monroe and Twelfth streets, and [illegible] cash will be paid if satisfactory [illegible] whose premises offered are valued [illegible] are held by the owner at over $10,000 [illegible] TOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago.

WANTED—At 160 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless satisfactory references from former employers. Persons [illegible] obtain same by applying as above. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 4043.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Employment Office, 107 Clark street, Methodist Church Block, where may be found male and female [illegible] city and country. Orders from the country [illegible] attended to. Post Office Box [illegible] HAMILTON, [illegible] respectable situations, may [illegible] au18-3585-1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE.

A PERFECT NOVELTY.

Entirely new principle. [illegible] mailed free. [illegible] No. 133 Clark street, [illegible] au14-4792-3m

WANTED.—A young lady, educated in New York City, [illegible] tion as Governess or Assistant Teacher [illegible] to give instruction in vocal or [illegible] Satisfactory references given. [illegible] Box 2699.

WANTED—Good Coopers by GELPCKE & THORNE, [illegible] street.

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlars' Goods, The New Golden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope. Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Books, Crowley's Needle Cases, [illegible] Book, R. G. C. Book, [illegible] Official Book Army List of the [illegible] 25 cents. Sent by mail, [illegible] E. R. LANDON, Agent, 25 [illegible] Tremont House.

CHURCH CHOIR—Wanted, four or five young ladies, all good voices, and six boys, between the ages of [illegible] give instruction by a competent [illegible] lent for Sunday services. Apply to Mr. [illegible] 96 North Franklin street.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS A. PAYNE Sr., Sewing Machine Agent, [illegible] confer a favor on giving [illegible] dom[illegible] to J. R. G., Post Office Box [illegible] S. Payne having, when [illegible] 203 Illinois st. [illegible] door in a hurry last spring [illegible] less than twelve months [illegible] feels interested to know what has become [illegible] model tenant.

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest [illegible] Butter, Lard and Tallow. Country [illegible] us from the country will have [illegible] ders and remittances [illegible] au7-4604-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—Profitable employment. [illegible] by Agents on the new patent Indelible [illegible] MARKING PENCIL. Agents have sold [illegible] two gross in one day. Over [illegible] Samples sent by mail on receipt [illegible] P. CLARK Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents, at $50 per month and all expenses paid, to sell [illegible] MACHINE. Retail price [illegible] commissions average [illegible] sent free. Send for Circular [illegible] P. O. Drawer 2000 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the [illegible] mand for our valuable articles. [illegible] trious agents are making from [illegible] dress with stamp, WOOD [illegible] Chicago, or call at Room No. 2, [illegible] jy31-2236-3w

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MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The latest dispatches from the Rappahannock indicate that there has been no fighting there except a few unimportant skirmishes. The news is not at all satisfactory, however, for there is no absolute confirmation of the report that McClellan has effected a junction with Pope, which is the movement upon which all others depend, and the one which is looked upon to decide the campaign. Our special Washington dispatch mentions the death of Brig.-Gen. Bohlen, of Pennsylvania, in the recent fighting. The loss of a considerable portion of a New Jersey regiment, taken prisoners, also figures among the items.

GEN. TURCHIN.

The following private dispatch was received from Washington yesterday in reply to a direct interrogatory concerning Gen. Turchin's status in the army:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

"Gen. Turchin is a veritable Brigadier-General, notwithstanding the Court-Martial.

(Signed) "P. H. WATSON,
"Ass't Sec'y of War."

It has been proposed by those who have been chiefly instrumental in raising the Board of Trade Brigade that the Secretary of War be requested to detach the the 19th and 24th Illinois regiments from the army of the Ohio and add them to this brigade, giving General Turchin the command. We understand that a resolution to this effect was adopted by the war committee of the Board of Trade some days since, to be carried into effect as soon as it should appear that the finding of the court martial did not invalidate his commission, or alter his standing as Brigadier General.

The War Department could do nothing more gratifying to both the new and old regiments raised in Chicago, nor more satisfactory to the thousands of friends whose hopes are bound up in them, than to give Gen. Turchin this command. The new regiments, by being placed side by side with the old ones, would acquire the evolutions in half the time which would be consumed without such tuition. While Gen. Turchin is ready to undertake any service which may be assigned to him by the Department, with the zeal and energy which has characterized him from the day of his entry into the service, we understand that his feelings are deeply enlisted for the well-being of the 19th and 24th, which he has commanded since last September, and that he desires to share their fortunes and their fate to the end of the war. We trust that no effort may be spared to effect the arrangement suggested by the resolution of the Board of Trade Committee.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

We apprehend that when all the facts are known it will be found that a much less number than 500 whites have been massacred by the Indians in Minnesota. It is clear, nevertheless, that deeds have been perpetrated there which rival in horror the memories of Wyoming. Let these savages now be exterminated. Our latest dispatches indicate that Col. Sibley, with his regiment, will reach the scene of carnage at noon to-day. We trust he will make the butchery complete, and that he will not leave enough of the screeching devils alive to propagate a new generation.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Horace Greeley wrote a long letter, which was published in the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 20th, addressed to the President of the United States. The letter was mainly an appeal to the President to execute that portion of the confiscation act relating to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. The following paragraph gives a clear idea of its scope and meaning:

"II We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new Confiscation Act. Those provisions were designed to fight slavery with liberty. They prescribe that men loyal to the Union, and willing to shed their blood in her behalf, shall no longer be held, with the nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been plotting and for sixteen months have been fighting to divide and destroy our country. Why these traitors should be treated with tenderness by you, to the prejudice of the dearest rights of loyal men, we cannot conceive."

The President has written and published a reply to this letter, which is not entirely clear as to the point raised by Mr. Greeley. The President says substantially that he shall emancipate or not emancipate according as he shall deem the one or the other policy more likely to save the Union. But the law declares that the slaves of all persons committing rebellious acts *shall* be free whenever inclosed in our military lines. Their title to freedom depends upon no act of the President, but solely on the acts of their masters. It is easy to suppose that it is in the line of the President's duty to assist in carrying out the intent of the law, although there is no positive requirement that he should do so. It is required of him to seize the property of rebels, real and personal, within sixty days after issuing his proclamation, (which has already been published), but those sections relating to the slaves of rebels are left to their own execution. The slaves of rebels are already free *de jure.* So far as legal rights go the President can neither emancipate nor enslave them. He cannot alter their position before the law a hair's breadth. The freedom *de facto* is another consideration, and it is probably this which the President refers to, though we think he should have specified it. The slave may be entitled to freedom and yet never get it. Without executive action he may remain all his life in the anomalous condition of a free chattel.

Our dispatches give additional particulars of the disgraceful and cowardly surrender of Colonel Mason and the 71st Ohio regiment to a few guerillas, at Clarksville. From all the accounts, we are inclined to the belief that treachery had as much to do with the surrender as cowardice.

The way to put a stop to these proceedings, would be to arraign this base poltroon before a drum-head court martial, and sentence him to be shot. The moral effect would be good. The only objection that could reasonably be offered, would be that it would be unfair to Mason to shoot him, unless Col. Lester, who surrendered the 3d Minnesota to the guerillas, at Murfreesboro, Ky., and Col. Buell, who surrendered his force at Independence, Mo., to the guerillas, were treated in the same way. Very, well, let them receive the same reward of merit. This business of surrendering whole regiments without firing a shot, to roving bands of secesh, must be stopped.

Better Late than Never.

We are glad to learn that the Memphis correspondent [illegible] that usual secesh journal, the Chicago Times [illegible] been arrested and sent to the Alton Penitentiary. He has started more false reports in the interest of the confederacy, than any other two men in the country, and he ought long since to have been disabled from further mischief. [illegible] with such traitors in disguise is a very [illegible] of weakness.—*N. Y. World.*

There is a report that the chief of that secession print has applied to Gov. Yates to help get his associate out of the penitentiary. If the governor proposes to interfere in the premises he would be more beneficially engaged in sending the principal to join company with his subordinate at Alton.